

AND MEN WEPT

by

CATHERINE PALFREY BALDWIN

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with a foreword

by

DOROTHY T. FALES

An American Book

for Americans

1954

OUR PUBLICATIONS

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To

COLONEL WILLIAM PALFREY

Gentleman, Soldier, Patriot

Paymaster General

with

General George Washington

at

Valley Forge and Cambridge

The first to have given his life for the

New Republic

Do I dedicate this book.

May my courage and patriotism always be as his.

That I shall never falter in duty to my native land.

FOREWORD

"FOR ONLY THOSE ARE FIT TO LIVE
WHO ARE NOT AFRAID TO DIE"

(words of General Douglas Mac Arthur)

It takes knowledge and patriotic moral courage to compile the irrefutable facts found in the pages of "And Men Wept", and to present it to the public. I hope that it may clarify the confusion in political thinking which has overtaken many Americans. A confusion and frustration seemingly among all classes—rich and poor—and among the various religions.

I want to quote for you Ralph Waldo Emerson: —

"One of the best ways to remain ignorant is to close your mind to all new thought". The author of "And Men Wept" has dealt with these facts so that the reader may make his own conclusions.

We have found it difficult to include some of the names mentioned and hope our many friends and acquaintances will understand that the chips must fall where they may in a book of this nature, even though it is in their own family. When one is fond of personable people, outside of their political views, forthrightness and honesty are put to the test.

However, Daniel Webster clarified this for us when he so ably said:—"Let our object be our country, our whole country and nothing but our country and by the blessings of God, may that country itself become the vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace and of liberty upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever."

No better advice than that given to this country by General George Washington could be found. For this reason I wish to include it here.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence . . . the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government."

"But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it."

Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike for another, causes those whom they actuate to see danger only for one side and serve to veil and even second the acts of influence on the other."

"Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their influence."

Dorothy T. Fales.

PREFACE

AND MEN WEPT:- This was the outstanding remark after the Republican Convention, Chicago, 1952. Why did they weep? Did they suddenly realize that unwittingly perhaps, unknowingly, they had been part of the betrayal of their country? Never was there a more flagrant flouting of the will of the American people and the Constitution of the United States of America. The man the American people wanted as their leader was lost to them, it was the zero hour, hearts were heavy, gloom was everywhere. General Douglas Mac Arthur, it was planned, was to be nominated on the second ballot, but the powers that be saw to it that there was no second ballot.

WITH KNOWLEDGE COMES RESPONSIBILITY. Would any true American shirk the responsibility that is his as an American citizen if he had the knowledge? Had he the knowledge would he have permitted our sons to be sent to the far corners of the globe to police the world and to aid in setting up a world government? How many American boys lie beneath the sod, how many more are blinded, maimed for life, without arms or legs, mentally gone, and the end is not in sight.

This knowledge was available to you but you could not believe, your heads were turned away, some in scorn and some in ridicule. Billions of dollars have been spent and more are planned to be spent and the taxes will fall not alone upon you, but upon those yet unborn for generations to come.

We are facing WORLD WAR III, it is just around the corner, will you listen and will you act before we are a completely lost nation?

For this reason alone is this book presented for your reading, for:- WITH KNOWLEDGE COMES RESPONSIBILITY.

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INTRODUCTION

Born under the shadow of Bunker Hill I was brought up to respect and love my country, my flag, and my Constitution. I was taught the meaning of the Bill of Rights.

In my youth, children in school, as well as at home, were taught the meaning of Bunker Hill, June 17th was a day commemorated, as was April 19th, when we celebrated the battles of Concord and Lexington.

We were not taught hate, as our enemies would have us believe, we were taught the meaning of our freedom, the price we paid to attain it. We knew about the Boston Tea Party, why the tea was dumped in the harbor rather than pay the heavy taxes levied on it. We were taught the meaning of the Stamp Act and when the Fourth of July came it was given particular attention as the day of our Independence. For weeks men worked to build two large bonfires, one on Castle Hill, the other on Gallows Hill, tar barrels were piled high, old sleepers from the railroad tracks were covered with tar and placed on the pile, at the top for days flew the Stars and Stripes. At midnight, July 3rd, after an evening of music and fireworks, some man climbed the ladder at the side, the Stars and Stripes were brought down, the barrels were lighted. It was a bonfire that could be seen for miles around, it burned into the early hours of the morning, sometimes until six o'clock. No one thought of sleeping, old and young were awake, it was the day of our Independence, we thought, from the taxation and the tyranny of the British.

Some of you will remember those days, some will never have heard of them for a strange silence of those days has come over our beloved country, a silence that bears a serious and tragic omen. What the Founders of this Republic fought and died for is fast slipping from our grasp, down through the years many attempts to wrest from us that well earned liberty have been made. England has never forgotten the wealth she lost when we gained our Independence.

First it was the war of 1812 when the Red Coats burned the White House and sacked Washington, later they took part in our unfortunate Civil War, in the attempt to divide the North and the South, thus could they have taken over the country. Later an attempt was made to divide the country, East from the West, by such means did they try to starve the industrial East from the agricultural West.

The British Empire was expanding, but it was also growing weak, for while Britain was busy exploiting countries, other countries increased their trade. This was particularly true at the time of the Boer War. Britain depends on her trade for her very existence, their boast has always been: "Brittania rules the waves", by this control of the seas they were in a position to carry the trade, both raw materials and the finished product. Thus could they dominate.

At the end of the Boer War they found themselves in competition with the German people. Germany had been building boats, while England was at war, and was securing the trade that had gone to England. As the years went by and Germany prospered, something had to be done about it.

During the years of 1910-1911 England realized that the situation for her was not good, they realized that a war was in the offing, it was at this time that Lord Asquith offered Winston Churchill the post: Head of the Admiralty. The culmination came in 1914 when World War 1 broke out, it was a trade and economic war.

Contrary to the advice of our all wise Founding Fathers, this country was drawn into the vortex of the intrigue. For a while it was a question whether we would go on the side of England or Germany. The J. P. Morgan banking house was the fiscal banker for the British and the French, they used not only their own funds but called on the bankers around the country. Things were not going so well for the Allies, England had her back to the wall, more help was needed, the bankers around the country were alarmed, they had loaned—other people's money, they called J. P. Morgan for the loans, he could not meet them. It was then that Mr. Morgan took a trip to Washington, Woodrow Wilson declared war, the United States Treasury took over the Morgan loans, which meant that they were transferred to the backs of the American people, they are still our obligation. Britain has never paid them, the principle was cancelled and this government only required payment of the interest.

This was not a difficult accomplishment for J. P. Morgan as Woodrow Wilson had always been pro-British, an ardent internationalist Mr. Wilson had worked for a world government, as we shall see later on. In spite of this Mr. Wilson was elected in 1916 to the Presidency on the basis, "he kept us out of war."

It was well known that British boats were coming into this country with guns mounted, they were returning with war supplies, this went on for some time before the sinking of the Lusitania. It was the excuse for the declaration of war against Germany by Mr. Wilson on Good Friday, April 6, 1917. That American citizens were on board made it much easier for Mr. Wilson.

Perhaps it would be fitting to remind you at this time that at the inquest in Cork, Ireland, the Captain of the Lusitania was asked why he proceeded so slowly and why he did not zig-zag in mine infested waters, his reply was:—"Orders from the Admiralty."

Again asked:—"You knew you were going to be bombed?" He refused to answer.

Our involvement with the Allies was not without a protest. In the United States Senate was that great patriot, the Honorable Robert La Follette, again and again he rose to his feet on the Senate floor, protesting our involvement in the war, protesting the United States Treasury taking over the Morgan loans and putting them on the backs of the American people. Because he took this stand he was vilified and crucified and smeared from one end of this country to the other.

One might not agree with this great patriot in all matters, but he must be given credit for the stand he took for this country and the American people. It was about 1924 that this 'crucifixion' was taken up in the United States Senate and a bill passed to reimburse this great patriot for the monies he had been forced to spend to defend himself.

Never will I forget the night the American Legion bestowed their

medal of honor upon him for his valiant stand. Never will I forget that great patriot as he accepted that medal, with tears streaming down his cheeks, he uttered these momentous words:—"I stood for my country at a time when it was hard to stand." I was only a few feet away, I was an eye witness. What price patriotism. . . .

At the close of this war, termed World War I, and you might ask yourself why it was called World War I, was it because to put over their plan of World Government, these internationalists knew that there would have to be more wars? Was it on the advice of Andrew Carnegie—"not by any one big move but little steps one by one?"

At Versailles the plan of a League of Nations to end wars was set up. Woodrow Wilson spent nine months of the year in his endeavour to set up this plan and involve the United States. Due to the heroic efforts of eleven Senators, familiarly known, as the "wilfull eleven" we were spared membership in the League of Nations.

That their names may forever be on the Honor Roll they are listed here:

The Honorable James A. Reed, Missouri,
The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts,
The Honorable William E. Borah, Idaho.
The Honorable Thomas Watson, Indiana.
The Honorable Boise Penrose, Pennsylvania.
The Honorable Albert Fall.
The Honorable Philander Knox, Illinois.
The Honorable George Moses, New Hampshire.
The Honorable Hiram Johnson, California.
The Honorable Miles Poindexter
The Honorable Albert Cummings .



CHAPTER 1

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Declaration of Independence is our Magna Carta, it is the symbol of our sovereignty, it is the instrument by which the Founding Fathers declared this to be a sovereign nation, the instrument through which they dissolved the political bonds which had connected this country with that of the British Empire.

This action of the Founding Fathers was taken after deliberate thought and petition for justice. Based on the God given rights, inherent to all men, of the right to Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness, and no longer able to tolerate the heavy burdens of unjust laws and taxation the Representatives of the Colonies assembled did declare these Colonies to be free and independent and absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown.

This action was not gracefully received by the British and brought about the War of the Revolution. Winning this war for Independence the Founding Fathers again met in assembly and set up the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution is the basic law of the land, under it the people delegate powers to our elected Congress, to the Executive and to the Judiciary. It is the only written document of its kind, conceded to be the greatest of all history. By it we establish our government, beyond it our elected representatives cannot legally go. We, the people, are sovereign and sovereignty is *supreme law*. No law, can, therefore be placed above it.

So long as our elected representatives keep their Oath of Office, freely taken, to preserve and protect this country and our Constitution, the blessings of liberty will be ours. It is when these elected men disregard their Oath of Office that we are in danger of losing our freedom, our rights and our happiness.

When a supine Congress delegated to the executive the powers which were granted to them and to them alone, not to be delegated to others, that day brought trouble and chaos and confusion to this land of promise. Well did Abraham Lincoln say "the people are the rightful masters of the Congress and the Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert it."

In order to do justice to the men who have given their lives in the defense of this country and to their families who have suffered with them; it is our duty to sift the wheat from the chaff, to expose those who have connived and conspired to deprive us of our sovereign rights so dearly bought. The following chapters are written to give you, the discerning reader, at least part of the evidence that you may join those who are willing to risk the taunts of their fellow men and the sneers of the Doubting Thomases. What is written in these pages is not propaganda but facts, facts that you can prove for yourself, if you will but take the time and the trouble.

Step by step inroads have been made on our sovereign rights, laws have been introduced and passed without regard to the will of the people. Taxes have been levied against the American people without regard to the law and under the guise of public welfare. Claims have been made that

such tax money was being used to bolster the tottering countries in order to stop Communism, but when the questions about Communism here are raised they are promptly hushed, on the basis of security risks. We are being taxed to give monies to Great Britain while she has a twenty year contract with the one country who is said to be our arch enemy, the one spreading Communism, Soviet Russia.

The Constitution of the United States is written in clear language, it is not difficult to understand, every man and woman and child of understanding age should be familiar with it and their rights under it. It is part of the requirement of the foreign born coming to this country to know, much more then, should the native born understand and know it. Having this knowledge it is then incumbent upon each and every citizen to know that when they cast their vote for office seekers that these men or women also understand our Constitution and that they mean to abide by their Oath of Office. That the Constitution is outmoded is but the propaganda of those who seek to destroy it.

A short synopsis at this point may be helpful; The Government of the United States is divided into three parts, the Executive, which is the Presidency, whose duty is to carry out the laws enacted by the Congress. This does not grant to the President the power to demand legislation passed because the President or some other acting for him has made promises contrary to the Constitution. The second is the Congress, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives, whose duty it is to make the laws; laws that should be discussed on their merit, not by what are termed 'must', nor the passing of laws which these men have not read. Third is the Judiciary, this body is composed of men, appointed for life or good behaviour by the President and sanctioned by the Senate.

To the President, too, is given the power to make treaties, but again these treaties must have the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate. It is the duty of the Senate under their Oath of Office to discuss these treaties in an impartial manner as to their effect on this country, taking into account the common good.

It was by this treaty clause that President Truman was able to put over the UNITED NATIONS. That it was not for the common good has been demonstrated by the fact that two of our Senators, Mc Carran and Connelly (the latter no longer in office) have both said they regretted that they had voted for it, others, at the time, felt that they should vote for this Charter, but were really against it. In any event they thought it would fall apart. Rather a sad commentary now that we are fighting to retain our sovereignty, in fact we might say to regain our sovereignty. (See Congressional Record, December 4, 1945, Senator William Langer, N. D.)

Few realized that this United States was but one step nearer a World Government, as Andrew Carnegie said:—"do it by peaceful means, if possible, if not, then by war, not by one big move but little steps, one by one." It was but another step up the ladder by which we were to lose our sovereignty.

That the whole plan was not put in the original charter is a known fact, it would not have been accepted, but by subterfuge sub-organizations with power were added. There are two hundred or more such units of which

Unesco, Genocide, and Human Rights have already put up their heads. If these pass we will lose all control of our national life, we will not be able to say what our children shall be taught; we were and we are inviting slavery.

Was this the reason for the Bricker amendment, will that Bill protect this country, could it be passed in time to save our sovereignty? It will require confirmation by two-thirds of the States to put it on the Statute books. On the other hand Senator Langer has introduced a Resolution, much simpler in form, which, if passed by the Senate, would prevent the impairment of our sovereignty by these treaties.

Was it not Lord Bryce who prophesied that it would take fifty years to destroy this Republic? Did he not warn that if the people do not condemn such perversions as the packing of the Supreme Court that the "*Security provided for the protection of the Constitution is gone like a morning mist.*"

What enabled Lord Bryce to make these predictions, later we will throw some light on these questions.

Perhaps the most important part of our Constitution is the prescribed Oath which must be taken by every office holder from the President down, this includes the army, the navy, air forces, Congress, all.

As so well expressed by the late Honorable Louis T. Mc Fadden of Pennsylvania on the floor of the House, February 1, 1933, quote:—

"When we enter this body we are required to take an Oath of Office. That Oath is not a mere formula. It is not a fair weather promise. It is not a part of an entertainment, staged here at the beginning of Congress to be forgotten as soon as uttered or to be evaded when it is needed. IT IS A DEFINITE UNDERTAKING. IT IS A PRESCRIBED OATH WHICH IS AS OLD AS THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF. IT IS THE OATH UPON WHICH THE UNION AND THE FLAG OF THE UNION RESTS."

The Oath:—

"I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies. Foreign and domestic. That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties on which I am about to enter."

Words, spoken by this great patriot, the late Louis T. Mc Fadden on the 23rd day of January 1933 are worth repeating here. True the issue is not quite the same, the substance is applicable. As we now see the hands of agents of foreign nations and international bankers engaged in tearing the Constitution to pieces and treating it as a scrap of paper.

Mr. Mc Fadden:—Mr. Speaker, "it is a dangerous thing for the United States to have as President a man who has spent many years of his lifetime abroad. The authors of the Constitution wisely provided that none but natural-born citizens should be eligible to the Presidency. As ineligible to that office as the foreign born, should be the natural born citizen, who expatriates himself in early life and first learns to put his business and financial theories into practice under a foreign government and foreign laws. Such a man is likely to acquire the characteristics of a foreign class—and that class not of the highest—and to come back here with an acquired contempt for America in his heart. Such a man is likely to think of himself

as a cosmopolitan and to imagine that for this reason he stands on a higher plane than the one occupied by his countrymen who stayed at home. He may make pretensions to omnipotence and undertake rash experiments. He may attitudinize for the benefit of his foreign friends and perform vivisections on the American people to show foreign nations how completely he is master here and how all able he is to serve them financially. He may talk of disarmament in public while privately scheming for war. He may pretend to promote the welfare of children while privately giving orders which will cause them to starve. He may adopt the sanctity of the American home as a slogan of respectability while presiding over the eviction of millions. He may admonish the people of the United States to give of their substance to foreign nations in which he himself has an interest while an army of young Americans may be tramping the highways in physical want and pain."

"That Oath, Mr. Chairman, I intend to keep. When I rise here in defense of the Constitution I rise in defense of the union. If my disclosures are inconvenient and embarrassing to those who have touched pitch and have become defiled by it, nevertheless, I will fulfill the obligations of my office, I will keep my Oath."

These are the words of a true patriot, a man smeared because he thought of America first, taunts and smears did not deter him. One wonders what it is that causes a man to break an oath, so freely taken! We can understand Rhodes scholars, for they are under obligations to the British, they are not free men, they have to pay for that 'free' education. Can it be that since there is no penalty of death attached to this Oath, that men feel they can disregard it, for disregarded it is.

What did Mr. Fulbright (Arkansas) mean when he said, shortly after taking this Oath, at the annual luncheon and meeting of the Commission for the Organization for Peace 1943, quote "We, freshmen Congressmen went to Washington pledged to World Government." Mr. Fulbright is an educated man, he is a Rhodes scholar, surely he knows the meaning of words, for whom did he speak beside himself? To whom did they make that pledge?

These are the things the American people are entitled to have answered.

There seems to have grown up a feeling that the Constitution of the United States is outmoded, that is not so, it is the claim of those who want to destroy it. Those who think they can circumvent it, or those who feel that the Congress has the power to vote away the people's money under the *Guise of Public Welfare*. This was the discussion on the floor of the Senate during the British Loan Bill. Mr. Taft had been advocating with his amendment that the United States give one and a quarter billion dollars outright to Great Britain, this is of course the taxpayers money. He felt that a loan might cause friction between the two countries.

Senator Mc Farland had another point of view and addressed the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Taft, as follows:—

Mr. Mc Farland:—Let me say, I shall vote for the Senator's amendment, but I think the Senator from Ohio will agree with me that in the early days of our country the Congress would not have felt that it had the authority to give away money in this manner."

Mr. Taft:—"I think the Senator is correct. But I say to him and to

those Senators who feel that they should vote against the amendment because it is in the form of a gift to Great Britain, that it seems to me is just recognizing one-third of what is already recognized in the loan proposal itself. Whether it is a gift or a loan it seems to me is an inconsequential question. Probably there is the same constitutional objection to the gift of three billion seven hundred and fifty million dollar loan. I agree with the Senator that in the beginning of this Republic it would have been considered unconstitutional. However, I think that today the practice and the custom have been such that I doubt very much whether any court would hold it to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Mc Farland:—Mr. President, I concede what the Senator from Ohio has said, namely, that the modern trend has been that if Congress votes money in connection with what it says is the public welfare, then that ends the matter. But personally I feel that we have a grave responsibility in voting away or giving away the people's money even under the *Guise* of doing it in the public welfare, especially when we are giving it to another country. But on the theory which the Senator from Ohio has just stated, I shall, with reluctance, vote for his amendment."

If, then, the Congress can vote to give away the money of the United States to other countries, what is there to prevent their voting to give away the whole country, under the *guise of public welfare*? As a matter of fact, is that not what they are doing when they vote to put this country into a United Nations or the North Atlantic Treaty where we lose our sovereignty? Is it not true that when we lose our sovereignty we are no longer a nation? Let me quote to you the words of Lord Ismay, now head of the North Atlantic Community:—

"It is true, said Lord Ismay, that our first task is to prepare a shield against Soviet aggression, but NATO has a larger, broader purpose—creation of an Atlantic Community. . . . We start at the bottom slowly, practically, and take time in order to build something more durable The nations are not giving up their sovereignties, in this common venture, they are pooling them." (N. Y. Mirror Sept 21, '52).

Just how can you pool the sovereignties of nations without conceding your own rights?

Preceding this article, the Arizona Star, published an editorial in which it quoted from the London, England, Observer, a British paper connected with the Foreign Office:—"Nato to perform even its existing duties, needs to develop organs which will change it from a military alliance into something more like a confederation."

"If this is done, the article continues, the effect will be, not to make her (Britain) increasingly subservient to America, but to give her much better opportunities to influence American policy than she now has."

"In effect, says the Arizona Star, we American people would be tricked into surrendering our hard won control over our foreign policy to an organization in which we would be a minority member, but in which the British government would have a greater influence than it now has over American policy."

There is an added point here, that we now have the admission that England is influencing our foreign policy. WHY?

Mr. Taft was an advocate of a World Government, he so stated on the floor of the Senate during the debate on the United Nations. He made the statement that his father was for a world government and that he was for what his father was for." We only need to refer to the chapter on "The League to Enforce Peace" to learn just how deeply Mr. William Howard Taft was involved. We also know that the first Bill to involve this country in a World Government was introduced into our Congress while Mr. Taft was President, 1910.

We are now faced with the question of the right of the President to involve this country in war by treaty or to involve us in obligations to fight if any country or its dominions or colonies are attacked.

Let us look into the meeting held in Budapest, in the Hungarian Academy of Science, September 6-10th 1934, where members of an unofficial organization met for a conference. NO NATION WAS REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE BY ACCREDITED DELEGATES AND CERTAINLY NOT THE UNITED STATES. The last previous conference had been held at Oxford, England, in 1932, at which time there was appointed a so-called Committee on Conciliation Between Nations, (see chapter on "League to Enforce Peace") which presented to the 1934 conference a report on the Effect of the Briand-Kellogg Pact on International Law for the consideration of the Conference at Budapest.

Senator Danaher, Connecticut, during the debate on the Lend-Lease Bill thought the Senate should know about this Committee on Conciliation. It consisted, reports the Senator, of ten (10) members, as follows:—

Professor James L. Brierly, Chichele, Prof. International Law, All Souls College, Greensward, Headington Hall, Oxford.

M. A. Calovanni, late judge, Native Court of Appeal. Egypt 2, Rue de Lyon, Paris.

J. D. Colombos, advocate, 10 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London.

C. G. Dehn, 85 London Wall, London.

Francis Temple Grey, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London.

Mr. Campbell Lee, 1 Brook Court, Middle Temple, London.

Dr. Arnold Duncan Mc Nair, prof. of International Law, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

G. M. Pallioccia (legal advisor to the Italian Embassy, London, 1 King's Bench Walk, London.

Sir John Fisher Williams, K. C. Bowling Green House, Headington.

Wyndham A. Bowes, convener, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London.

The Committee reported to the Budapest Conference certain articles of interpretation, those ten lawyers having previously agreed to interpret as part of the Kellogg-Briand Pact doctrines which were never put there, and which were expressly rejected by the United States when it considered the pact five years earlier. In short, this committee without even one American on it, undertook to interpret our treaty and enlarge our obligations.

This interpretation has been further officially recognized by the Administration and set up in the Western Hemisphere by Attorney General Jackson of the United States. He made an address before the First Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association at Havana, Cuba, March 27, 1941. He minced no words. He made the positive statement, with the approval of the

President, that our previous interpretations of international law were at an end. He accepted the conclusions of the Budapest Conference of 1934 and considered them binding upon the United States. Nothing more significant has been uttered since the beginning of the European conflict on September 1, 1939. We cannot exaggerate the effect upon the peace of America, if we are to be bound by this foreign and 'internationalist' interpretation of international law. *Under its guidance the President feels free to carry on wars anywhere in the world, without a declaration of war by the Congress. It is directly in violation of our Constitution.*" (emphasis authors)

The above quotation is from the book, "We Must Save The Republic" by the late Honorable Stephen A. Day, Congressman from Illinois.

CHAPTER 2

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

and the

Carnegie Endowment For International Peace

Nicholas Murray Butler is well known as the late President of Columbia University, to many he is better known as the Chairman of the Board of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In this capacity he wielded great power in the affairs of this nation. An internationalist at heart and more interested in the supremacy of the British Empire than the sovereignty of the United States he lost no opportunity to advance the League of Nations, the League to Enforce Peace and the United Nations as the preludes to a world government. Much has been said about the aims of the Soviet Russian policy of world domination while little or nothing has been said about the aims of the British to establish their well laid plans for the "British Commonwealth of the World."

No one could have done more to warn the American people of the undermining of this country by the Carnegie Foundations than did that great American patriot, the late William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher and editor. Throughout the country in his chain of newspapers and particularly in the New York American, in the early thirties, Mr. Hearst warned the American people again and again and again.

Outstanding was his half page broadside editorial of December 18, 1934 captioned:—"CARNegie MONEY AND COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA". "A NEW DEAL IN DISLOYALTY".

In this editorial Mr. Hearst asks the question:—"When will these everlasting Carnegie Endowments and Carnegie Funds and Carnegie Foundations cease to afflict the American people? It is getting to be more than can be borne, or should be borne."

Referring to the December 1933 issue of International Conciliation, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and distributed for twenty five cents a year, just to cover the law, Mr. Hearst writes:—"the preface to this pamphlet, a clumsy apology of excuse is made for the publication on the ground that there should be an authoritative setting forth of both Communism and Fascism as political, economic and social doctrines;" then comes the full text of the report on the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by Stalin to the American Union Communist Party Congress in Moscow January 26th.

"Appended to the report, states Mr. Hearst, there is an article by Dr. Sidney Hook, professor of New York University, who recently appeared as one of the active figures in the merger of the Communist League in America and the American Worker's Party. Its avowed intention is the overthrow of the American Government by force."

"It is needless to say that Stalin's article attacks Capitalism and exalts Communism and predicts that bourgeois Capitalism is coming to an end. The Stalin article, said Mr. Hearst, "is propaganda pure and simple."

"Its publication by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is an act of thorough disloyalty to America—indistinguishable from the common and familiar circulation of seditious and subversive literature by secret creators."

Mr. Hearst continues:—"The organ which carries such stuff, even if it has the imprint of the Carnegie Endowment, is not one whit less blame-worthy and censurable than the skulking enemy of society whose scene of operations is the dark alley and the hideout."

"THIS CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT IS AN OLD OFFENDER."

"It has persistently advocated American entanglement in all foreign complications."

"It has steadily condoned Europe's repudiation of its debts to the United States."

"It has sought to undermine the American democracy by spreading communist material which is designed and used for propaganda."

"Perhaps Carnegie's International Conciliation sees nothing to criticize in Communist Russia's threat of war against Japan—in Russia's alliance with war hungry France, and her support of Yugoslavia in its war threat to Hungary.

"Perhaps the disloyal pacifism of the Carnegie Endowment is so vision twisted or money lulled that it can find nothing to criticize in Russia's impudent interference in the life and government of every peaceful and friendly nation in the world with which it can establish contact."

"Perhaps it even approves Stalin's declaration: The American Communist Party must be improved and Bolshevized. For that end we must work in order to forge real revolutionary cadres and real revolutionary leadership of the proletariat, capable of leading the many millions of the American working class toward the revolutionary class struggle."

"Perhaps this is considered 'International Conciliation.' "

"The straight thinking American is apt to consider it something very different. He knows these Carnegie organizations, their mischievous vaporings, their pestilent Un-Americanism, their incurable antagonism to every true and just aim of the United States."

"He despises their propaganda and their endowed publications which exist only to disseminate it."

"By such publications the Carnegie Endowment not only affronts the American reading public, but it discredits the press itself and the freedom which the latter enjoys under the Constitution." end of quote.

Mr. Hearst came to us again, March 11, 1935, with another broadside editorial, another half page. Listen to what he said this time:—

"Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace tells us how to abolish the *United States of America in the interests of Europe.*"

"In his report to the Directors of the fund which Andrew Carnegie left to promote the Europeanization of America under the mask of universal peace, Dr. Butler expounds quite frankly the astounding Anti-American propaganda that this organization is carrying on."

"This movement is for what Dr. Butler calls a *WORLD STATE.*"

"It is the most seditious proposition ever laid before the American

public, SEDITIOUS because it gives aid and comfort to the communist, the fascist and the nazist, absolute enemies of the very rock bottom principles on which our Government is founded."

"In this 'WORLD STATE' America would be a country, yielding all our liberties and democratic institutions up to the despotic nations of Europe. Dr. Butler's vast scheme for kidnapping the mentality of American youth and delivering it over to the big shots of Europe consists, so he boasts, of indoctrinating our youth with Endowment literature through International Mind Alcoves, International Relations Clubs, and Children's International Mind Alcoves."

"There are now 352 such clubs in American Colleges (note: this was in 1935 and it is now 1954) and 100 clubs in high schools. The laboratory where this poisonous 'literature' emanates is at the Endowment offices 342 Madison Avenue, New York City."

Author's note: (it should be remembered that all the Carnegie cells have been transferred to the new location, across the street from the United Nations, First Avenue, New York City.)

But let us continue with the remarks from Mr. Hearst: Mr. Hearst states "Mr. Carnegie offers not peace but a sword."

"And that sword is aimed straight at the heart of American nationalism."

"No paid agent of a European power was ever more brazen than this representative of the predatory big shots of Europe. When he (Butler) said that his proposition to make America a part of Europe is analogous to the welding together of the thirteen colonies into a whole."

"Dr. Butler hides the obvious fact that there has never been a 'WORLD STATE' sentiment in Europe. He hides the obvious fact that Europe is farther from a United States of Europe than ever in its history."

"He hides the obvious fact that after thousands of years of living next door to one another, the nations of Europe are nearer to butchering and poisoning one another in a final demoniac effort at mutual annihilation than ever before."

"If this hypocrisy, publicity panatoia or a deliberate betrayel of American interests to the foreign nations which have decorated, be-ribboned and super-degreed Dr. Butler until he, born an American, is now as international as the Marseilles water front."

Here Mr. Hearst gives the long list of honors and degrees conferred upon Dr. Butler, if you are interested it can be found in Who's Who in America. But we would like to emphasize the fact that Dr. Butler is also President for the Kahn Foundation for Foreign Travel for American Teachers, and the Watson Professor of American History at British Universities.

We continue the editorial: "And now this International Showcase for Decorations and Degrees tells us that the United States of America is through and that we should JOIN A WORLD STATE IN WHICH WE WILL BE THE TAX GATHERER, the GOAT, and the INEXHAUSTIBLE PLUM-TREE".

"A WORLD STATE today means either world communism or world fascism,—both of which are regressions, atavisms, completely at variance with the American spirit of personal liberty and national independence."

"The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was founded by a sentimental Scotch crack-pot whose only use for America was what he could get out of it."

"In the hands of Nicholas Murray Butler, it has become a device for turning America back into a plundered colony of Europe."

"There is only one thing to be done with the Carnegie Endowment and that is for the United States Government to suppress it and sequestrate the funds for loyal purposes." end of quote.

On February 3, 1933, the Honorable George Holden Tinkham, Congressman from Massachusetts rose to his feet in the House of Representatives to urge the passage of a resolution for a congressional investigation of organizations spending money for the 'denationalization of the United States'. Congressman Tinkham assailed Dr. Butler in positive terms as seditious, traitor, as well as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Declaring that Dr. Butler was disloyal and seditious, Mr. Tinkham said, "there will be no peace on the American continent unless he (Butler) retires to England or fights the second battle of Bunker Hill. He also described Andrew Carnegie as alien born and alien minded.

Mr. Tinkham also told the Congress that the vast expenditure of money and the dissemination of propaganda were now being employed by seditious groups. Warning that we would be embroiled in the quarrels of Europe, Mr. Tinkham named the Carnegie Corporation with its \$125,000,-000.00 fund, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with its \$10,000,000.00 fund and the Rockefeller Foundation with its \$165,000,-000.00 fund as the largest promoters of foreign policy. The two leading lights named by Mr. Tinkham were Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Professor James T. Shotwell, whom he termed an expatriated British subject. We will hear more of Mr. Shotwell later but for the moment let us leave him as a Carnegie Trustee.

Also asking for the investigation of these funds were the late Hon. Louis T. Mc Fadden of Pennsylvania and the Hon. Martin J. Sweeney of Ohio. To these valiant men was turned a deaf ear, but with much struggling and an Alger Hiss we finally had the Cox Bill. This Bill was for the investigation of the tax exempt foundations, unfortunately Congressman Cox died. After some delay the investigation was turned over to Congressman Carroll Reece of Tennessee. Hearings have been held, but the behaviour of Congressman Hayes of Ohio has impeded progress. The foundations have not taken kindly to these investigations, they would much prefer the American people looked upon them as great philanthropists than to have it known that these monies were being used to destroy this great country in the interests of a world government. They hide under a very clever cloak for they would have you believe that this is all for peace, to stop war, but the wars go on and more and more American boys are sent to an untimely grave.

Had these foundations been investigated we might not have had World War II, we might not have had a 'police action' in Korea, we would not have a staggering debt as a mill stone around our necks, we would not be facing World War III; we would not have a United Nations which we, the

American people, are being taxed to support. We, more important than all else, would not be battling to preserve our sovereignty, for all these things are but the outcome of the conniving of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The New York Sunday News, June 18, 1944 gave us further warning, it too was unheeded. For your information it is here quoted;—"Major elements of President Roosevelt's plan for a post war security organization, it developed today, are on the model of a 'community of states' blue print drafted under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace by two hundred prominent Americans and Canadians—seventy eight of them college presidents or professors."

"Points of similarity are (1) a council composed of the Big Four Powers at the start; (2) a general assembly of all nations; (3) use of force to keep the peace by joint action of interested nations rather than through the world organization; (4) an international court of justice to deal with legal disputes. Both plans seek to allay opposition by insisting that cooperation to keep the peace would not violate a nation's sovereignty"

When England was in the doldrums in 1921 they called on Mr. Butler for help and advice, what were they to do? Mr. Butler found an idea, he voiced it to the Pilgrim Society (this is the society comprising those who believe this country and England should be one) at their annual meeting. His idea was that he would like to see an Asiatic combine, the Pan-American Union, the Balkan Combine, and the United States of Europe as a prelude to a world government, it was easier, said Mr. Butler, to draw together three or four component parts of the world than fifty or sixty nations."

Look around, watch Mr. Dulles, can you not see this plan in the making? Watch the South Pacific.

Acting on this plan Mr. Butler, as Chairman of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, called a meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Labor Office, and the Carnegie Peace Society at Chatham House, London, England, March 5-7th, 1935. Here we had the capitalist, the labor and the peace groups represented. The proposed plan was what we have day in and day out on the television and radio, as well as in the press and the pulpit. It was a plan for World Government, World Police, World Currency and the redistribution of the raw materials of the world.

Would this benefit the United States, and if so how? World Government means giving to others the control of our country, world police means sending American boys to the far corners of the world to keep the people under control, it means more and more Korea police actions, world currency means merging the dollar with the currencies of the pound. True, indeed, that the American dollar is not worth its full value today, but under world currency it might be worth very much less, it could even be put down to the value of five cents as we were warned at the time of the Bretton Woods meetings. When, however, we come to the question of the raw materials, it would mean that the United States would have to give our raw materials to the world, especially England, where there are virtually no raw materials, just a little coal and a little tin. England has to depend on her Empire for her

raw materials, and if you will look back to the plan of Andrew Carnegie as enunciated in his book 'Triumphant Democracy' 1893 edition, the last chapter, 'Reunion of Britain and America or a Look Ahead' you will find the basis of this proposal. Later on in this book you will learn of Carnegie's plan. It is essential, however, that if you wish to look up the question, you must get the 1893 edition as this chapter has been deleted in subsequent editions.

In furtherance of his plan, Dr. Butler called a meeting October 4, 1935 at the Mc Millen Theatre. It was a gathering of the so-called Peace Societies and the formation of the National Peace Conference.

Among those attending were Newton D. Baker, Robert S. Morris, University of Pennsylvania; Senator Pope, Henry L. Stimson, Thomas J. Watson, (International Business Machines and Carnegie Trustee), Miss Josephine Schain; John Nevin Sayre; William T. Stone; Walter Van Kirk; Dr. James T. Shotwell; Clark M. Eichelberger; Dr. Esther C. Brunauer; Evans Clark; Dr. Stephen Duggan; Charles G. Fenwick; Mrs. Henry L. Fradkin; Mr. Henry S. Haskell; Herbert S. Houston; Prof. Manley O. Hudson; Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull; Prof. Philip C. Jessup; Thomas W. Lamont; Dr. William P. Merrill; Miss Henrietta Roelofs; Dr. James Brown Scott; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger; Norman Thomas; Prof. Quincy Wright; Gordon Watts and others. Their plans were based on the Chatham House Conference.

On December 19, 1935, this National Peace Group called a conference at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, New York. It was a three day conference, secret but somehow the "New York American" learned about it and reported on the events.

They found that it was financed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, that left wing and radical pamphlets were distributed, that twenty-nine organizations were participating, that John Nevin Sayre, whose brother Francis B. Sayre was under secretary at the State Department, Washington, was chosen Chairman, that Dr. Butler and Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick were chosen honorary Vice Presidents, although they were not present. Walter W. Van Kirk of the Federal Council of Churches was named a Director, Dr. James T. Shotwell and Clark M. Eichelberger of the League of Nations Society were elected to the Steering Committee."

"Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for the Prevention of War was one of the most important speakers. Mr. Libby declared members should go all the way with him, 'the full way', in the cause of peace, but should also devise a plan for the abolition of the entire munitions industry."

It must be remembered that in 1928 Mr. Libby was summoned before the House Naval Affairs Committee to explain his 'deliberate misrepresentation' of the Coolidge Navy Building program. Note, also, that Mrs. Thomas Lamont was a large contributor to Mr. Libby's organization.

The plan was to strangle the billion dollar navy bill by having attached to it a billion dollar rider for housing. (A rider being an issue outside the main subject and often used to pass or defeat these measures in Congress.)

A national radio campaign for INTERNATIONALISM was planned,

prominent men and women, whose names were not connected with the conference were selected for the broadcasting. Eddie Cantor and Irving Cobb were proposed for their low class appeal" (Undoubtedly an expression to mean popular appeal.) They hoped to challenge the appeals to Nationalism.

A second meeting was planned to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., January 4, 1936.

In the "Herald Tribune," New York City, September 23, 1937 Dr. Butler is quoted as stating:—"Fascism is the threat to Democracy. It is customary for people to think of Russia as their chief enemy. *They are wrong*—Fascism has a seductive power that Communism does not have."

The "New York American," New York City in its issue of March, 1937 quotes Dr. Butler as saying:—"the isms have checked the spread of democracy in the Western World, a World Police Force and genuine World Organization are the only effective means of preventing war. The Democratic peoples must stand together."

During the campaign of 1936 Dr. Butler urged a coalition with Frank Lowden, Republican (a Carnegie Trustee) and Newton D. Baker, Democrat as Vice President. For such a coalition three things were needed (1) An international monetary unit; (2) removal of barriers to world trade; (3) International consultation to prevent war. A second coalition suggested was Robert A. Taft, as President and Lewis Douglas of Arizona, as Vice-President. It is well to note that Mr. Taft was a Carnegie Trustee and Lewis Douglas was British minded.

Lord Cecil, a Carnegie Trustee of the British branch, came to this country, he wanted to know if this country would join a new League of Nations, he said he came to talk to American societies about world peace and he wanted to know if this country was prepared to join a European pact to which reductions of tariffs would be allied. He wanted to know if the President would reinspire a call for a disarmament conference.

A formal luncheon was given in his honor at the Hotel Astor, New York City, November 19, 1937. It was sponsored by Church Peace Union, the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches and the League of Nations Association. There were over seven hundred guests present, many of the clergy, Nicholas Murray Butler was one of the principal speakers, I was present, I heard him utter these ominous words:—"National Governments must go in the interest of World Government, World Police and World Currency." What does it matter whether one uses force and violence or sinister propaganda to overthrow this country? Is the crime or the treason any the less?

Church Peace Union was set up in 1910 by Andrew Carnegie with a two million dollar fund, it in turn set up the World Alliance for International Friendship through the churches as well as the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Under this category falls the National Catholic Welfare Council, although Archbishop Noll of Fort Wayne writes that Rockefeller money rather than Carnegie money has been used in this organization. It really does not matter for according to the Carnegie Year Book, 1934 when the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations found that they were doing the same work, they joined forces.

When Dr. Butler resigned the Chairmanship of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, John Foster Dulles became its chairman, in this capacity he appointed Alger Hiss to the Presidency of the organization. One must remember that Alger Hiss was defended in his first trial by John Foster Dulles, and also that he was imprisoned for perjury and not because he was a communist or a traitor. I do not regard Alger Hiss as a communist, as we think of them, but rather as one who was promoting communism as a means of destroying national government. He was a paid hireling, serving his masters. The aim of the Master being World Government, and the record will show that John Foster Dulles has been a promoter of world government for many years, that he has worked through and with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Reference to the records of the Delaware Conference under the Conference for a Just and Durable Peace will establish this fact beyond a question of doubt. The Conference was organized at Atlantic City in 1940.

Much more could be said of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the un-American activities of the late Dr. Butler but there are other things which must be brought to your attention. Things you should know if we are to save our country and our sovereignty.

CHAPTER 3

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Of all the attempts to undermine this country none is more despicable than the too frequent attacks upon our National Anthem. Why has it been tolerated?

To every American boy there can be no greater inspiration than our National Anthem as he marches into battle. To every American woman or girl our National Anthem, the Star Spangled Banner, should be a symbol of pride and honor. Born, as it was, under fire in our second war of Independence, at Fort Mc Henry, 1814.

The words came from the soul of Francis Scott Key imprisoned in that fort. The British, in their second attempt to subjugate this country, had burned the White House, Francis Scott Key looking out from his prison walls saw our flag floating in the breeze and the words of our anthem came from the soul of that great patriot. No other so well describes the symbol of a country.

Why, then, all the attacks and attempts to destroy that which all true Americans hold so dear? It is the third verse that is so disturbing and objectionable to the British that no stone has been left unturned to destroy and replace our National Anthem with "America the Beautiful" and "God Save America."

What were the attacks that made it necessary to have a Bill passed in Congress making it a felony to destroy or deface the "Star Spangled Banner"? The Bill was introduced by the Honorable Charles Linthicum of Maryland in the 71st Congress, H. R. 14, 1929. Why did it take several Bills, and many hearings to get this Bill out of the pigeon hole and before the Congress?

The Bill:—"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the poem written by Francis Scott Key entitled:—'The Star Spangled Banner' with music by John Stafford Smith, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be the National Anthem of the United States of America and under its care and protection."

One wonders why at this late date such a Bill would be necessary but when you realize that despite the legal aspect of the situation you very frequently find the anthem printed with the third verse omitted.

Legislation began in 1919 with H. R. 6429 and H. J. 69. The Committee of the Judiciary began hearings March 20, 1924 on Joint Resolution 69 introduced by Congressman Cellar and H. R. 6429 introduced by Congressman Linthicum. In the Joint Resolution are stated the reasons for this action:—

"Whereas, tradition and history have always associated the melody and words of this immortal song with heroic deeds and patriotic endeavour; and

"Whereas, both the Army and Navy have adopted it as their Anthem; and

"Whereas; on occasion certain musical conductors have been guilty of refusing to play it;

Wherefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled;

"That the "Star Spangled Banner" be adopted and authorized as the National Anthem of the United States of America, and that recognition be given it as such on all appropriate occasions."

We owe a great debt of gratitude to Congressman Linthicum that he persisted in this effort through the years April 1919 to April 15, 1929 when it finally came out of the pigeon hole, passed Congress and was signed by Herbert Hoover, President, March 3, 1931.

In the hearings before the Committee Congressman Linthicum said:—
"But we can readily understand the condition of our country when in August 1814, the National Capital had been destroyed, the White House in this city had been destroyed, and British vessels with 7000 troops under their control were leaving it in this devastated condition, having in great measure dispensed practically the National Government and were then proceeding on to Baltimore."

"It was the intention, as stated in the London "Times" on that occasion that troops should come down from Canada, that troops should proceed on to Philadelphia and New York, and there meet the troops from Canada and thereby capture the entire eastern coast of our country, which was practically the whole country then.

It was the indomitable courage of the men of America at North Point and at Fort Mc Henry who met General Ross and his troops on the memorable occasion on the 12th of September, at North Point, defeated him, though the American troops were less than 3000, only 1700 of whom went into action, while the British troops numbered somewhere around 7000 trained and pick men from the battlefields of Europe, men who fought Napoleon."

"Those were the men who were sent to capture America and those were the men whom patriotic Americans defeated at North Point and Fort Mc Henry."

"Francis Scott Key went from Frederick, Maryland to Baltimore under orders from the President to secure the release of Dr. Beanes, who had been captured and held by the British. Taken aboard the ship Minden where he went to consult the British Commander, he was detained because of the attack planned for that night. Thus did he witness the bombs flying from the British ships to the fort, knowing that his friends, relatives were being bombarded, that success meant a march on Philadelphia, New York and the entire country, there, under great suspense and a soul in agony, seeing the Star Spangled Banner still waving in the breeze took pencil and paper and wrote those immortal words which brought an upsurge to our people and saved our nation."

Let me cite to you some of the attacks that made this legislation necessary:—

Concerts in Central Park, New York, paid for by the city, the band leader refused to play the National Anthem, the Star Spangled Banner.

The leader of the Boston Symphony orchestra refused to play it.

If you look into the record you will find that behind this opposition is the hand of Britain and primarily because of the third verse.

In the New York Times, August 5, 1925 was a paid article by Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson. Mrs. Stetson was the leader of the Christian Science Church, West 96th Street and Central Park West. The article was captioned:—

"The Star Spangled Banner Can Never Become Our National Anthem"

We find a letter here, dated August 1, 1925 to Mrs. Stetson from J. P. Blair, 880 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City. This letter referred to the advertisements placed in the New York, Washington and Baltimore papers, June 1922. It referred to the fact that these advertisements protested against both words and music of the Star Spangled Banner, that they were Un-American, unauthorized by Congress and to the prophecy that they would be erased from the American historic record."

To this letter Mrs. Stetson replied:—"Your letter seems to me most opportune, and I am happy to take this opportunity to republish in the press of New York, Washington, Baltimore, Boston and Albany my sentiments in opposition to Francis Scott Key's song in order that the people of America and *particularly the children in the public schools throughout our land may be informed.*" signed Augusta E. Stetson.

Farther on Mrs. Stetson speaks of the 'Sword of the Spirit' of which we are hearing so much today.

At the end of this article of four full columns we find these words, so familiar today: "ONE GOD, ONE LAW, DIVINE DEMOCRACY, UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD," and again signed by Mrs. Stetson.

Mr. Stetson's home was on 96th St. West, just back of the Christian Science church, across the entire front of her house was a huge sign—with clasped hands and biblical references, and the words Ephraim and Manasseh. Many people wondered what it was all about and no one seemed to know.

Mrs. Stetson was summoned to appear at City Hall and to testify before Commissioner Lowden about articles that had been appearing in the "New York Herald," May 17, 1920. These referred to matters of interest relating to our school books, the question of influence was brought out, Mrs. Stetson was informed by the Commissioner as follows:—"There is a sinister influence permeating the very vitals of our National life today, which threatens to poison the minds of our school children through their text books, which books proclaim that Washington, Jefferson, Hancock and other leaders were fools and ruffians."

Mrs. Stetson knew nothing of this, she said.

Asked about the article which appeared in the London "Times", July 4, 1919, she claimed to know nothing.

Mr. John Martin was called. Mr. Martin was Chairman of the Bureau for American Ideals, he produced an article by Mrs. Stetson with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack linked, the two brothers, Johnathan and John, Ephraim and Manasseh shaking hands, Britain and America, the two nations that must unite to rule the world.

This is in line with other propaganda emanating from the English Speaking Union and other organizations who want to Anglocize, unite Anglo-Saxondom to dominate and rule the world. Reading this article, said

Mr. Martin, I arrived at the conclusion that it was a very cleverly written article, covered with the cloak of religion to present the idea of a desired unity between England and the United States, exactly along the lines of the Cecil Rhodes' will.

I have before me one of those articles on the 'Star Spangled Banner' from the Evening Mail, June 25, 1923, quoting:—"Francis Scott Key a distinguished poet . . . with its words, breathe envy and hate . . . and the music derived from an English song, 'Anacreon in Heaven'".

This was the sort of propaganda which we fought through the 20s, do you wonder that the children of today are lacking in respect for their country? Do you wonder that today in the Essex County Boys Vocational and Technical High School, Newark, N. J. we find the following as our National Anthem?

New York "Daily News", March 10, 1954. quote:—

"Oho see can you sing by the dorn ter les rise
Who's so brightly prepaid as the twiylight least evening,
Who say stars and bright strip threw the merilla fite
Where the ram what we watch where so ganley streaming
And the rock that red clar bron boasting in air
Gave thru thru the nite that are flags was stild their
Ocsake of that stearspandise bancer yet quake
Over the home of the free and the land of the grave."

Closely associated with Mrs. Stetson was Miss Kitty Cheatham, who, in 1918, protested the "Star Spangled Banner." Excerpts of her article with words and music of the 'Star Spangled Banner' read:—"oppose the spirit of Democracy which the Declaration of Independence embodies. This attack by Miss Cheatham was in the New York Times, February 20, 1918 and in Musical America, March 2, 1918.

In the article in Musical America Miss Cheatham refers to Ephraim and Manasseh to unite Great Britain and the United States. Later chapters will explain these references to Ephraim and Manasseh.

Calling on Miss Cheatham at her home in the Great Northern Hotel, West 57th Street, New York City, I was given a copy of her letter to the Honorable Benjamin Fairchild, member of the House of Representatives dated March 28, 1926. In this letter Miss Cheatham chided Mr. Fairchild as follows:—"It is incredible that an Anglo-Saxon, Protestant Mason could be used by the alien elements in our midst to embody and propose the adoption of a document which strikes at the very core of our Declaration of Independence. Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

In his reply Mr. Fairchild wrote:—"There was evident need to legalize the anthem."

Just what being a Protestant Mason had to do with it Miss Cheatham does not say.

H. R. Bill 1925 of the 69th Congress carried with it a penalty to any person attempting to delete, destroy, disregard, disfavor, denounce such anthem and a fine of \$10,000.00 and that person shall not hold office in the United States.

On August 17, 1927 Miss Cheatham addressed President Coolidge to oppose the adoption of our anthem. She did not succeed.

In spite of all this and the law you will find many books without the third verse, these books are found in our churches and are given our children in the schools. Again, I ask, are you surprised that our children are lacking in their love of country and loyalty to it today? Do you wonder that the morals of the children in the schools are at a low ebb? Is it not true that if you will but undermine the morals of the youth you can take the country?

More attacks:—In 1921 Mrs. Severn of Buffalo, New York wanted to substitute "America the Beautiful" for the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Flag Day celebration program, June 14, 1925 printed the National Anthem without the third verse. This committee carries such well known names as George A. Zabriskie, Stanley Lyman Otis, Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling Jr., and Major General Wingate.

Henry Barnhart was another who refused to play the National Anthem in Central Park.

Mrs. Charles S. Scarborough arranged the meetings for the New York Port Society. It was decided not to have the National Anthem on the program (1925-1926) but Mr. Tuite of the Grand Army protested and through his efforts forced not only the playing but the singing of the anthem with all four verses. The "New York Times", the "Herald Tribune," and the "New York World" all carried accounts of this in their papers of July 2, 1926. Mrs. Scarborough has reasoned that the third verse was unfair to Great Britain yet on this program were the National Anthems of Great Britain and France.

But that was not all, at this gathering of the Port Society arranged by Mrs. Scarborough in co-operation with Mr. Gloster Armstrong, Consul-General to this country from Great Britain, Mrs. Scarborough made the following statement:—

"America takes a back seat tonight—yes takes a back seat with great pleasure, because the foreground of this picture is occupied by Great Britain and France." (applause.)

"That is right. Here we have the representatives of the leading French Societies in New York, presidents and officials; here we have the representatives of the British Societies in New York, and behind them, behind France and Great Britain and backing them up every time is America."

A letter was read from Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, regretting that he could not be present to express to the British and French Consul Generals with utmost emphasis that "sound and patriotic American opinion has in no way altered its conviction that the joining of our armed forces with theirs in defense of liberty and justice five years ago was but the beginning of a new association, to grow closer with the years in advancing the cause of civilization, commerce and industry."

In fact so great was this accord that a composite flag was produced. Using the United States flag as the base, the red stripes became a series of little Union Jacks (British flags), the white stripes were left but superimposed on our field of stars were the French tri-colors. It was to have been the Union Now flag but when France fell (1940) it, too, fell and a new one came in to take its place. (See North American Review July 1923.)

Monsieur Leibert, speaking at this meeting of the Port Society, said:—"It is indisputable that the staunch friendship, close union, I am not speaking of alliance, between the three great nations, Great Britain, the United States and France is absolutely necessary to the welfare and to the peace of the world."

We have now reached the stage where at the display of the flags of all nations at Rockefeller Center, New York, the flag of the United States, while in the center, is not above the others to the visible eye. Questioning the guards they tell us it is two inches above. Since this time under protests the flag has been raised a little. If the law does not provide for the American flag to fly definitely above the others in the United States then should not that law be amended to so provide, do we not owe that much to our country?

To Mrs. Reuben Holloway of Baltimore, Maryland, we owe a deep gratitude. It was Mrs. Holloway who led the fight which made our National Anthem legal. It was Mrs. Holloway who collected a mass of advertisements that had been put in the newspapers all over the country with the intent to destroy it.

It was Mrs. Holloway who praised President Harding for his tribute to Francis Scott Key when he said:—"Francis Scott Key was not a great poet. He was less but he was also more than a great poet. He was possessor of a patriotism which in a supreme moment could make words and meters its creatures and servitors. That the song became instantly popular, and that when set to music it was immediately adopted as the anthem of militant Americanism, testifies more than a century ago the conviction of a great nationalism and a great destiny had taken hold of the American people."

"To give ringing voice to such conviction, to such an inspiration, was one of the greatest services which any man could do for the young Republic. That was the service of Francis Scott Key."

"The World War produced a really remarkable group of songs of inspiration and patriotism. It seems only yesterday that we were singing them. There were many and they served well, but none has, even for a moment, threatened the throne which the "Star Spangled Banner" occupies as the legal anthem of American patriotism."

The "Star Spangled Banner" is the symbol of our flag. The Stars and Stripes, our flag, is the symbol of our country. The law states:—"it must not be defaced, denounced, held in disrespect and when the flag has become unusable it is to be legally burned." This law is so respected that those, whose duty it is to raise or lower the flag, never let it fall to the ground. This must be the code of ethics at West Point.

In view of this fact it is difficult to understand or explain the picture of our flag, together with the letter from General Eisenhower, as it appeared in the "New York Sun," August 26, 1944. What sort of example is it to the youth of this country? Can it be the result of the statement made by General Eisenhower and published in the "Herald Express," Los Angeles, July 3, 1951?

Is everything all right at West Point? We hope so, but when we read that songs dear to the hearts of the Cadets, songs that bespeak the sovereignty of this nation, are not permitted to be played or sung, we think it calls for an investigation. Especially should we ask why the OXFORD MOVEMENT

Historic Flag Back Home

Returns From Cherbourg to Proud Brooklyn Owner—Autographed by Eisenhower

An American flag which was flown in Cherbourg on July 14 in the first Bastille Day to be celebrated in France in five years, and which flew on another historic occasion of liberation in France twenty-six years ago, was returned to its proud Brooklyn owner today with a personal letter of appreciation from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander.

The flag is owned by John L. Donovan of 9985 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, a veteran of the first world war, who at the years before the present conflict started was well known to thousands of trans-Atlantic travelers as a public-relations representative of the Steamship Lines.

Writing of the celebration of Bastille Day in France, Mr. Donovan said in his dispatch to The Sun: "Our representative of significance, Gen. de Gaulle, ordered me sent to Cherbourg anyhow, because I was placed there from another echelon. He arrived here and it today could still be read the pointed inscription signed by the Mayor of Loudeac, located in the municipality of Cherbourg, in the Independence Day celebration July 14, without dashes for the American Navy-Jewish Brigade. Now it will always stay there." Mr. Donovan added: "In memory of the Woods, we have many hundreds more, in memory of the flag having been made from old patches of white and red, and in front of the War Memorial on the American flag from Brooklyn."

Flag Autographed.
When the flag arrived here, bore another historic inscription signed by Mayor De Gaulle.



HISTORIC FLAG OF TWO WARS

Supreme Commander
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
Office of the Supreme Commander.

2 August 1944

Dear Mr. Donovan:

Thank you for your letter. I am always pleased to keep track of veterans of World War II.

Unfortunately, your flag arrived too late to be used on the 14th of July in Normandy. If we used, however, instead, in the Bastille Day ceremonies in Cherbourg, being displayed at the War Memorial.

The flag has been signed by the Mayor of Cherbourg (Mr. Raymond), and stamped with the seal of the city.

We may already have seen references made to this flag in press dispatches filed in the States by representatives of the New York Sun in the American press.

I am pleased to autograph the flag, as you request, and am returning it to you herself.

I much appreciate your good wishes to all Allied troops serving under my command.

Very truly yours,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. John L. Donovan
9985 Third Avenue
Brooklyn, New York.

STAFF PHOTO

John L. Donovan holds the flag, originally flown twenty-six years ago in France, and now again at that country's liberation. Above, Right—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's letter acknowledging receipt of the flag from Mr. Donovan. At Left—Gen. Eisenhower's signature on the flag.

He ^{would} be president
- violated + desecrated
The flag. In some states the flag.
in memory, expressed regret that it arrived in England these days

Supreme Headquarters
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
Office of the Supreme Commander

3 August 1944.

Dear Mr. Donovan:

Thank you for your letter. I am always pleased to hear from a veteran of World War I.

Unfortunately, your flag arrived too late to be used on the 4th of July in Normandy. It was used, however instead, in the Bastille Day ceremonies in Cherbourg, being displayed at the War Memorial.

The flag has been signed by the Mayor of Cherbourg (Mr. Raymaud), and stamped with the seal of the City.

You may already have seen references made to this flag in press dispatches filed in the States by representatives of the New York Sun in the American press.

I am pleased to autograph the flag, as you request, and am returning it to you herewith.

I much appreciate your good wishes to all Allied ranks serving under my command.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. John L. Donovan
9935 Third Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

at West Point? The first time that I heard about it was when I was told by Mr. Powers, the early associate of Gerald L. K. Smith, that he, Mr. Smith, had been speaking at West Point to the Oxford Group. That was 1935 and very recently one of our Army Generals admitted to me that the OXFORD GROUP was at West Point.



THE *Cracker* for August BARREL

HERALD
EXPRESS

EAGLE ROCK, Cal., July 3.—If you don't think we're headed for dictatorship, listen to this news item that came out of Washington on Wednesday: *6/27 July 3 - 1957*

"General Dwight Eisenhower confided in a two-hour pow-wow that, if he had his way, he would like to do away with both political parties and be the unanimous choice for the White House!"

Here it comes, folks! The old totalitarian pitch for government without opposition that was pulled in Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany.

And don't forget what Eisenhower said on Jan. 16 upon assumin' the job of Atlantic Pact commander:

"Five years ago I only had to be one-half American and one-half British. Now I am one-twelfth American. I shall attempt to conduct myself in just that way."

Maybe Ike's over-estimatinn' himself. When a person says he's only ONE-TWELFTH AMERICAN, you begin to wonder if he's even that.

JONATHAN YANK.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

- (1) O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fi
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming,
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?
- (2) On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, O'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the Morning's first beam,
In fully glory reflected now shines on the stream;
'Tis the star spangled banner; O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.
- (3) And where is the band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hire-ling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;
And the star spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.
- (4) O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust":
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

CHAPTER 4

BRITISH ISRAEL

When you are in a crowd and some one cries 'stop thief' most people will look for the thief, and while they are looking, the real thief gets away.

So it is with nations, when the British keep telling us that Soviet Russia is our enemy, we are inclined to accept that as fact and do not examine the records to learn all the facts for ourselves. It is so easy to listen to the radio and watch the television, and then read these things in our newspapers, little realizing that the press has been under control of the internationalists for many years.

Communism is not to be minimized, we do not discount that we may get into a war with Soviet Russia, what I do say is that there are other forces at work which are pushing this country into a war that will end in bankruptcy and slavery. This force is world wide, and it is not new. So far as the records show it started with Richard Brothers in 1757.

This organization is 'The British Israel World Federation, 6 Buckingham Gate, London, England, just across from the palace. This is the name by which the organization is known throughout the Empire. It is a very wide spread movement and in Canada, the Reverend E. J. Springett is the Commissioner.

In this country it is called the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America, its headquarters are in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Howard Rand is the General Secretary. It has many branches in this country, it is often said that the Anglo-Saxon Federation is not the British Israel movement. This, however, is not in accordance with their letterhead which clearly states: "affiliated with the British Israel World Federation, 6 Buckingham Gate, London.

These organizations and their affiliates publish much literature, in the Empire the official organ is called the 'National Message', in the United States the official organ is called 'Destiny'. The National Message has been in the New York Public Library for many years. Destiny came into the picture after World War I. It has been sold recently at Brentano's, Fifth Avenue, New York City. It can be ordered directly from Haverhill, Massachusetts.

In spite of the fact that this magazine has been on the desk of our Congress, nothing is ever said about it, yet it is propaganda. With all that is being said about the menace of communism, no one has mentioned the fact that in the National Message of November 1933, special edition, under the caption 'Miles of Prophecy' we find the following:— "Our (Britain's) troubles cannot be solved by mere economic and political reforms, they can only be solved on the spiritual plane . . . long ago England attained religious liberty, not so long ago they attained political liberty, now they will, in a short time, attain economic liberty".

They say:—"Great Britain is being crucified on a cross of gold. She is threatened by the Russian five year plan, which started in 1928 and will go on until 1933. This means competition such as Great Britain has never en-

countered before. It means goods produced by unpaid labor competing with our (Britain) goods produced by highly paid labor."

Right here we want to divert and bring to your mind that this is the very thing that is being proposed for this country under the Reciprocal Trade agreements and the lowering of the tariffs. Labor in this country is paid about four times that of Britain, therefore, if we reduce the tariff this country will not be able to compete with the goods produced by Britain with her lower labor costs. The scale of pay in this country has enabled the working man to earn a decent living for his family. It has enabled him to have radios, refrigerators, washing machines, television and better homes. Here it is not a one way street for with the masses able to purchase, the factories have been kept busy, investments have had their dividends and this country has been acknowledged to be the richest market in the world. This is not true in the other countries, especially Europe where wages are low, and the modern ways of living have not been available. The question then is; shall we sacrifice what we have built?

But let us return to the National Message:—"But why look to Karl Marx. In the past many have thought Communism desirable ethically but not possible economically, as it would not work. Now it seems that ethically it is not desirable but that economically it promises in its beginnings to be more efficient."

"There seems little doubt now that the SOVIET SYSTEM if worked to advantage, has economic possibilities that must be fatal to that form of capitalism we have known hitherto. It may even be that the initial success of the Russian experiment will be such that a large part of the world will copy their example and go over to communism."

They further state:—"that Britain finding her old system outworn turns to the Bible and finds that no system can work which does not include the Mosaic law." This all sums up to the idea being advanced today and as expressed by Professor Frazier of Swarthmore College, when he spoke at Upper Darby High School under the auspices of the United Nations, Mr. Nason, Rhodes scholar, presiding. These are important words, mark them well:—"You will have world government whether you like it or not, it will be accomplished more through the spiritual than the political." Through religion Britain is trying to put over her plan of world government, claiming that they are the Israel people and as such are ordained of God to rule the world, and under this system of Kingdom of God on Earth plan, there would be a system of production for use and not for profit. This was the plan as enunciated by Karl Marx.

How wide spread is this movement? A movement that seems so fantastic that many are loath to believe it; we admit that it is fantastic but that is why they are able to put it across. You will find it throughout the Empire, in the United States, China, all over. It has been put forth for your children and I am reliably informed that it is being taught in the Sunday Schools in this country, thus do they seek to mould the minds of our youth. It is an old saying:—"get the minds of the youth and you have the country."

During World War I there appeared what was reported to be a secret report to the British Government, Lloyd George was then Prime minister; it was called:—"The British Secret Service Report" and supposedly the report

of Sir William Wiseman of the British Secret Service stationed in this country. In spite of the fact that it has so often been discredited, it is a fact that all it contains has been proven from other sources. In this report was the statement, "we will use the movement of the Earl of Dysart, the British Israel World Federation movement." The status is much the same as that of the Protocols, so vigorously denied, but if you will refer to the Jewish Year Book, page 179, 1920-1921, you will find the reference to the Protocols. There is no denial of the Protocols or their authenticity but there is the statement "that the translator omitted a paragraph in which England is accused of being the accomplice of the Jews in this conspiracy."

It was in 1935 that the Earl of Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, addressed an 'Admonition to King George V, in which he told the King to stop playing with this Communist movement, that it was Satanic, against the realm. He referred to the British Israel World Federation movement of 6 Buckingham Gate, London. You can call the British Library of Information if you wish to satisfy yourself that such a movement exists. You will find the name of Sir William Wiseman listed as one of the supporters on the back cover of the National Message.

In this country the movement, now known as the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America, was located in the Fox Building, Detroit and the organ now called 'Destiny' was then called the 'Messenger of the Covenant.'

The Anglo-Saxon Federation of America was established at the time the Dearborn Independent was being published. William J. Cameron, Henry Ford's man Friday was the editor of the paper. The protocols had been brought to this country from England, they were taken to Mr. Cameron. Two or more people have claimed the honor of taking them to Mr. Ford or Mr. Cameron, one, Haviland Lund, who had spent several years in England. Mrs. Lund had taken the 'missing Tea Pot Dome leases' to President Harding from Secretary Fall's office where she was employed. Marcia, well known in Washington circles as the advisor to many in the field of predictions, accompanied her. The story was related to me when Mrs. Lund and I paid her a call. Those most interested in Tea Pot Dome did not want Mrs. Lund called to testify so she was sent to England. It was on her return that she brought the protocols and told me that she had taken them to Mr. Cameron.

After these protocols were published Lt. Col. W. G. Mac Kendrick, of the Commonwealth Publishing Company, Toronto, Canada, with a convert Merton H. Smith went to Detroit, called on Mr. Cameron, told him he was making a mistake in publishing the Protocols and sold him the idea of British Israel World Federation.

Mr. Cameron was British born (Canada) he had lived in this country for over forty years and had voted all that time without being a citizen. It was only when he wished to leave the country and get a passport to return that he was made a citizen in three days by Judge Moinet (federal). See New York American, September 12, 1935. See also New Money Pamphlet.

Through Mr. Cameron, Henry Ford was interested and became a liberal supporter financially of this propaganda. So great was Mr. Ford's interest that if you wished to reach him on a public question, as happened with one of my friends, you were told that if you did not know or did not go along with British Israel you would not succeed in that which you sought.

My friend looked at the pamphlets he was given to read and decided that he did not wish to see Mr. Ford.

According to the British Encyclopaedia the Anglo-Saxon or British Israel theory is the contention that the English Speaking people are the descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel, deported by Sargon of Assyria on the fall of Samaria in 721 B.C.

The theory, it is claimed, is still held by over two million peoples. It materially assisted the resettlement of the Jews in England in the 17th century Richard Brothers (1757-1824) the Nephew of the Almighty may be regarded as its first modern apostle. Bibliography: For influence on resettlement see Aher Hyamson—Jewish Quarterly Review page 640 seq July 1903. General full accounts and bibliographies S. V. Anglo-Israelism in Jewish Encyclopaedia and in Hastings E.R.E.

It is a religious cult, attempting to prove through the Old Testament that the British are the true Israel and that they, with the people of the United States, are ordained of God to rule the world. In other words Britain (Ephraim) claims the King (now Queen Elizabeth) is the direct descendent from Adam through Solomon and David and that the Throne of Britain is the Throne of Christ which Britain holds until Christ shall come to establish His Kingdom of God on Earth.

This is the same propaganda as was used at the time of Napoleon, one could take the book, 'Mayer's Prophecies' London 1806, substitute the words Hitler and Germany for Napoleon and France and have used the book during World War II, the propaganda is identical.

Hanging in Windsor Castle is a chart, according to the promoters of this cult, showing the Royal Family of England, the two lines of George V and Queen Mary, both coming from Judah. The theory being that when the two lines meet the first male off-spring shall be named David, and be King of the World. That David would sit upon the Throne of Christ until He shall come to rule.

Fantastic! of course, so fantastic that otherwise thinking people turn away in ridicule but all the while the propaganda mills keep grinding exceeding small.

Not so much was heard of this movement in this country until after World War I, we are advised in the National Message that this movement was founded in 1919. This is, of course, contrary to the fact. However, propaganda is to influence the mind, truth is a secondary consideration, while a half truth is more insidious.

Who supports this organization? According to the National Message, 1933, we quote from the inside front cover:—"One of the greatest inter-denominational organizations of the day, among its members and supporters being Bishops, Clergy and Lay Preachers of the Anglican Church, Ministers and Lay Preachers of the Free Churches and men and women of all ranks.

"It is governed by a General Council and Committee comprising representative business men and women. A city man has said that it is one of the best managed of all the institutions he knows. The auditors are one of the best known firms in the world. There is a large staff of Commissioners, Speakers and Writers. Scores of Meetings are held every week."

Over fourteen million items of literature have been sent out, the teaching for which the Federation stands is spreading like a prairie fire through the English Speaking World, and it is bringing Light, Joy, and Confidence to countless members." end of quote. If fourteen million pieces of literature had been sent out by 1933 how many more do you think have been sent out since?

Also on the inside front cover is the following paragraph—"As we desire that this, the latest special number should be circulated by the millions, so that every man, woman and child at home and beyond the seas shall have the opportunity of learning what is happening and *about to happen* (emphasis mine) we have determined to ask all those who are willing to help in keeping it in print and circulated to give donations for that purpose. It costs sixteen pounds to print and circulate every thousand. We shall be grateful for anything from five shillings to one hundred pounds." end of quote.

That you may see the picture clearly, we want to give you a little description of it. Picture in your mind, if you will, the front cover—at the top, center is the globe (the world) at the right is the British Union Jack, at the left the Stars and Stripes of the United States. On a small scroll under the Union Jack are the words:—Thy (Abraham's) seed shall possess the Gate of his enemies." Under the Stars and Stripes:—"His (Israel's) seed shall be in many waters."

Under this we find the words:—To the British and all Anglo-Saxon peoples" and incorporated also "The Banner of Israel and the Covenant People."

At the lower right corner is a picture of the Coronation Chair and the words "The Throne of the House of David". At the left corner is the unfinished pyramid with the All Seeing Eye and the words:—"A Sign and a Witness in Egypt". We also note ships on the water.

Below all this and at the center is a group of flags and below them the words:—"And God said unto Jacob: A Nation and a Company of Nations shall be of Thee".

Skirting all this we find at the top a book, presumably the Bible, with a lamp burning on it. At the right and left are two pillars bearing the names of nations, Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Australia, So. Africa, New Zealand, Newfoundland, on the right; while on the left the United States of America, India, Crown Colonies, Provinces, Dependencies, Mandatory territories."

The back cover carries the Honor Roll and the words:—"Some of the thousands of departed pioneers and scholars who held British-Israel Truth, and whose work in the pulpit, on the platform, through the press and in private life together with that of the veterans still living has led to its acceptance by such great numbers of associations throughout the English Speaking World. Today there are millions of adherents, some of the listed names include:—H.M. Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, the Duchess of Fife, the Duchess of Teck, the Rt. Hon. Blanche, Marchioness of Waterford, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Radnor (first president of the Metropolitan British Israel Association), Countess Dowager of Radnor, Countess Dowager of Clan-

william, Lady Jane Ellice (one of Queen Victoria's bridesmaids) Lady Erskine, Lady Sophie Montgomery, Lady Wilma Lawson, Lord Beresford, Lady Templeton, Rt. Hon. Blythewood, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Dinsdale, Admiral Lord Fisher, and Sir William Wiseman (the British Secret Service representative in the United States during World War I).

There is also a long list of Lords, Ladies, Bishops, Clergy, Admirals, Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, then we come to the Professors and lay people. Perhaps the best known in this country is Professor C. A. L. Totten, M.A., who has been at Yale.

It was this group who prophesied that Edward VIII would never be crowned King of England. This item was published on the front page, boxed, of the New York Sun, December 5, 1936 at the time of the abdication. It was also stated that he would always be regarded as King, whether he abdicated or not, that the Coronation of the Duke of York would not disturb that feeling. What did this mean? Only that this group held to the belief that it was ordained of God for Britain to rule the world, and that David was to be King of the World. Once again you will say, fantastic, I agree but that does not stop the believers from working to that end.

Let us revert to the unfinished pyramid on the front cover of this magazine. It was December 18, 1935 that Secretary of the Treasury Morganthau placed this emblem on our ONE dollar bill, with the words 'ANNO COEPTIS' above and 'NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM' below. We are told that this is the reverse of the Seal of the United States, yet a seal has no reverse. Its very nature precludes that, for a seal is a mark of authority, particularly as relating to Public Documents. It is obvious that having placed a seal, a mark of authority, on a document, one does not lift it and place something else thereon. There can be but one mark of authority, this is especially true in the Seal of a Sovereign Country.

If you will look at the State Department records, (it may take you two hours or more to get the record, but with a little demanding and more patience), you will find therein that this design, while proposed, was never accepted by the Founding Fathers but was *rejected*. No engraving had ever been made until Mr. Morganthau did so in 1935. You will further find that when it was wanted at the time of the Chicago Fair (1893), they found there was no engraving, that some bright soul had it painted but that it was so 'awful' in appearance that its face was turned to the wall.

Again, ask yourself this question, if it was the seal of the United States why was it placed only on the ONE dollar bill? Could it have been to signify that we were to have a ONENESS with Britain?

Let us turn again to the National Message, this same November 1933 edition and see what we find. It is here claimed that this design had been made by Sir John Prestwick. We find that the reason for its being placed on our dollar bill as the reverse of our seal is because "she (the United States) is that great people that Manasseh was to become" and —

"When the great people of the United States of America awake, as they are rapidly doing — to their destiny — and *join up* (emphasis mine) with the Nation and Company of Nations which came into being at the Imperial Conference 1926, in accordance with Jehovah's plan and will for

Israel, then, indeed will the leadership of the world be in the hands of the *House of Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh, Great Britain and the United States of America* (emphasis mine).

Reference to the card index in the main library of New York City Public Library, third floor, under Anglo-Israel you will find a sub caption — "The Reunion of Britain and America by Andrew Carnegie, 1893". That is if it has not been removed as has happened in so many cases.

You will find a similar story in the 'Anglo-Saxon World' from Canada referring to this pyramid.

These British Israelites regard themselves as the true Israelites with the British as Ephraim and the people of the United States as Manasseh, though Ephraim is the younger to him was given the power of rule. This they try to prove by the fact that they possess the gates of the world. These gates, according to the National Message of November 1933 in an article captioned 'The Gates' are the chief cities of the various countries, that possession of the cities of the various countries means domination of the whole country, sooner or later. In the case of Canada it was the taking of the City of Quebec by General Wolfe in 1759 in India it was the possession of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay that enabled England to penetrate and hold the whole country. In China the possession of Hong Kong, Shanghai and Wel hei wel must lead to the same results."

Heligoland, the gate of our late enemy Britain possessed at one time but bartered it for parts of Africa, Calais was British for many years and was the Gate to France, even now the British hold the Channel Isles."

"By possession of Gibraltar at the western end, and Malta in the center, Cyprus and the Suez Canal at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, Britain is able to dominate that sea. She does not yet hold the Gate, Constantinople, but that is near at hand. Perim and Calcutta, the Gates of India have been mentioned, Colombo in Ceylon, Singapore, Malacca and Punang continue the chain of gates to China. Sydney, Melbourne Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Port Darwin are the gates to Australia. Wellington, Auckland, Christ-hurst and Dunedin of New Zealand, Cape Town of South Africa, Durbin of Natal, Monibasa and Zanzibar of East Africa, Sierra Leone and Calabar of West Africa."

"The Falkland Islands are the gates of the extreme South of South America and Central America."

"Jamaica, the Bahamas and British Guiana are two gates to South and Central America."

"The United States possess many gates on the East and West Coast of America; and Canada, Vancouver on the West."

"Finally, the Sea is the most important gate of all our enemies and since Israel's 2520 years of punishment, Britain has had command of the sea, this command based on the various coaling stations in gates, circling the globe, said to be worth an army of many million men, will cause her to continue to enter into her birthright, for Abraham's seed is heir to the world" end of quote.

Right here one should stop and ponder the question, since Britain holds

so much of the world, why did she have to have the aid of the United States in World War I, was it not a fact that she had her back to the wall when Woodrow Wilson declared war to pull her chestnuts out of the fire?

The National Message has been in the New York Public Library for many years, since the last war it is smaller in size, inferior in paper, changed in appearance but the propaganda is still there.

This same issue, November 1933, carried an article by the Rev. W. Pascoe Goard, interesting in that it predicted much that has happened and is happening in the world and should throw light on the reasons for the two World Wars and the coming World War III. Wars that have been so costly to the United States in the loss of our boys, killed and maimed, and in money. We have a debt that will be a mill stone around the necks of our children and children's children for years to come. If it is cancelled, the debts repudiated, the only other way to balance the slate, I wonder what will happen to the widows and orphans and those who depend on income from their invested capital.

Based on the statement that Abraham was the starting point of a chosen generation, that this generation was to develop into a ruling race, a dominant race, highly spiritual, interpreting in its life and administration the supreme spirit of righteousness in the earth. That this ruling, righteous and dominant race should be organized into God's Kingdom of Priests in the earth and that by their activities all the families, all the nations of the earth should be blessed, that this Kingdom should be a model Kingdom. The Constitution should be the ideal preached throughout the Mosaic and Christian eras.

The British Israel adherents claim that "the Babylonian System of Empires came to an end in 1918 and that now the Kingdom of God is to be reestablished on earth and *must become universal*. They claim it is a step forward in Anglo-Saxon history and world history."

Citing the "fall of the remaining Continental Empires and that the children of Israel should take the Kingdom on Earth and that this Kingdom should become universal in the earth; that a new covenant is to be made with the House of Israel, Britain should take the Kingdom on earth and that it become universal in the Earth, *that the Middle East should come into the hands of Britain*, including Egypt, Ancient Israel, and Ancient Assyria or as we know them Egypt, Palestine, Transjordania and Iraq. The Turkish Empire should be removed, the British Naval and Military base for Palestine should be established at Haifa and should be called Armageddon, that Abyssinia should be involved under its old name Ethiopia and Tripoli under its old name Libya."

"Thereafter Russia and her allies should invade Palestine from the North and Ethiopia and Libya from the South, Egypt will be lost to us for a time and Jerusalem will be taken for a time." They predict all sorts of pestilence, famine, earthquakes and so on, finally:—

"Sick of war and utterly bankrupt, perforce of economic circumstances, the WORLD WILL WIPE THE SLATE CLEAN OF DEBTS AND

BEGIN ANEW, (emphasis mine). That the world will be unified into one universal nationality, Britain or Anglo-Saxondom will be the center of the Unity. The Common Law purified will be established universally with centralized administration. Thus the world will be reorganized into the universal Kingdom of God, under our Lord's own administration of the Common Law."

"In other words European Empire rule is being transferred to Anglo-Saxon rule, under the New Covenant made with the House of Israel." end of quote.

This, then, is the basis of the World Government project that is costing the lives of many American boys. The United Nations was but a step along the way to the real objective. But remember Andrew Carnegie said, "do it by little steps one by one, by peaceful means, if possible, if not by war, little steps rather than by one big move."

This seems to be a good time to relate the situation in Egypt;—the revolution was on, the British wires were cut, the Americans were approached and asked to send through the British messages. To do this the British code had to be broken. The message that went through:—"break the revolution at all costs, use bribery if necessary." I omit the name of my informant, out of courtesy. I can assure you that it is factual, reliable and witnessed.

Can you honestly believe that men can foretell the events of the world from the measurements of the Pyramid of Gizeh? . . . If so then why have the former predictions failed? Is it not rather that the prophecies of the Old Testament have been used to fit the picture and by this hoax brought men's minds to the unthinking state that we are in today?

Recent issues of the National Message print the aims of the British Israel Federation; in the February 23, 1932 issue, as follows:—"To spread the knowledge of the origin, mission and destiny of the British race. To demonstrate that the British Commonwealth of Nations represents the national basis of God's Kingdom on Earth. To show that Britain is the lineal continuation of the Israel Nation (as distinct from Jews) and that every mark of identification is possessed by the Anglo-Saxon race as a whole. To reveal the role of the British people as the inheritor of Israel's Charters, the possessor of her immunities from destruction, and the executor of her commission to *develop the new order of civilization.*" This needs no explanation, it plainly states that Britain is to rule as the Kingdom of God on Earth.

In the 'Youth Message' (issued as the organ for the Youth of the British Israel Federation, May 1938, we find these words:—"He would produce a deliverance through a NEW DEAL, a new economic system, one freed from the Babylonian principles". By this is meant the forgiveness of debts.

If you would question that this country is being run on the pattern of the British Israel plan then it will be of interest for you to read this passage from the National Message, October 12, 1935, page 679:—quote:—"It was

told to me by a heavy weight American financier before the crash came, that the crash was coming, that it would be permitted to run to the danger point, and that when the danger point was passed it would be reversed by measures carefully prepared in advance to meet the situation. I carefully noted what he said and left it for events to prove the value of his statement." Did you lose your money, your all in the stock market crash of 1929, did it occur to you that this was a premeditated crash, a deliberate act against the American people?

We are now facing World War III, not because Russia is the bad boy but because it is part of the plot to enable Britain to control the whole world. This coming war will be in the Middle East, it will be for the control of the oil of the world. The plan was put in print, emanating from 6 Buckingham Gate, London as far back as 1935 from the record I have.

The Middle East, destined they claim, to be once more the center of the Kingdom of God on earth, is, therefore, "Crown granted by the King of Kings to Israel, Britain, with whom is or shall be united, Israel-America, Israel Judah and the remnants of Israel to be found in other lands."

"As the power appointed of God to be responsible for the Middle East, God has given to Britain-Israel, Ancient Bosra, now Basra on the Persian Gulf. He had given to us Akaba, the taking of which gave us the power to turn the flank of the Central Powers in the Great War. This port is now in our hands and will be of the utmost importance to us later on."

"The open roadstead of the Bay of Acre into a defensive harbor for the fleet together with the transformation of the undefended Plain of Megiddo into the defended and occupied plain of Armageddon, these shall become the G. G. Q. forces in the East."

This is the British plan, the plan for the final battle in the Middle East, World War III, this is where American boys will be sent to set up what they call the Kingdom of God on Earth—ruled over by British-Israel.

"Other sign posts claimed are that when the Empires fell in 1918, the King received the Kingdom in Heaven, and the Saints began to take the Kingdom on Earth, i. e. the Anglo-Saxon Judah people. But every nation equally in it. Anglo-Saxondom organized it, that is all." end of quote. (National Message—Nov. 1933)

While much of their interpretation is claimed from the Bible, much is based on what is called the Stone Bible, the Pyramid of Gizeh. These people do not seem to know that many times this pyramid has been mathematically calculated, whatever was necessary for their gain. So far the predictions have not been fulfilled. Even now, they gave the date of August 20, 1953 as that on which they expected to have this whole plan accomplished. Perhaps we are supposed to forget these things and follow blindly on the paths they may map out for us. We would awaken some day, if we do this, only to find ourselves a vassal state, ourselves slaves, our sovereignty gone, that we had been drawn into a WORLD STATE HOAX.

British Israelites have an economic system which they would have us adopt, they term it:—"The true economic law which should be ruling, based,

they claim, on the Mosaic law of lending without interest and the seven years forgiveness of all debts." Britain forgot this true economic law when they brought forth the idea of our paying the debts owed as the result of our unfortunate Civil War.

The National Message, November 1933, summarizes these various economic schools of thought. First they cite that of the Bank of England which holds that maladjustment of prices is at the root of the trouble; Secondly, the school that believes that cheap money is the cure-all; thirdly, those who believe that both these remedies should be used at once; and the fourth, who believe that tariffs should be used to reduce wages. They cite that Britain has been forced against her will to put on tariffs as a step against the wall of tariffs raised against her, claiming that tariffs act in restraint of trade. They do admit that Great Britain cannot become prosperous unless her export trade revives. Then there is another group who think bi-metallism would be the solution. At last we come to what the British Israelites hold, and call 'The True Economic Thought.' It all has a familiar sound these days, forgiveness of debts, both national and international. This school, they claim, is growing rapidly. The statement is made that Herbert Hoover, more than ten years too late, came to realize this and brought about the German Moratorium, not in a spirit of forgiveness but to try to save the United States of America who had lent millions of pounds to Germany." Here we run into a queer statement, "this spirit of forgiveness was not as Great Britain had done, forgiven her debts, only exacting what she had had to pay to America."

Look back at the British Loan, 1946, when the American Congress voted, illegally, to give Britain \$3,750,000,000.00 of the people's money. Those Senators knew that Britain had not repaid the money advanced during World War 1, it was so stated on the floor of the Senate. They knew that all but the interest had been forgiven, they knew that this \$3,750,000,000.00 was not a loan, that it was virtually a gift, that also was admitted on the floor of the Senate, those men knew that it would never be repaid, yet they took the people's money and gave it away. Senator Ellender made the statement during the debate:—"it was pouring money down a rat hole" thus did he stir the ire of the Senator from Arkansas, Senator Fullbright, the Rhodes scholar.

These Congressmen knew, too, that the only way they could get the money to give to England was by taxing the American people, they knew there was no authority in the American Constitution for the taxation of the American people to give the money to foreign countries. How did they get it, they took it from your pay envelope before you ever saw the monies you had earned.

What did Mrs. Robert A. Taft mean when she said, "but we have to keep England solvent". This statement was made at the time the Senator was advocating an outright gift to Britain of \$1,250,000,000.00. Mr. Taft knew there was no authority in the Constitution for such gifts, he so stated on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Taft was an able lawyer, he did not need to be told that the Constitution is the Supreme Law of the land, he knew that neither he nor any other Senator had ever been given the power to give away the property of the American people. He knew full well that he had taken an Oath to protect this country and the Constitution of the United States from the enemy within and without. The fact that a wrong has been committed before does not mean that wrong is right. Mr. Taft had grown up in this atmosphere of Britain first, a world government, as we shall see later on. We shall see that the United States was and is being sacrificed for the British Commonwealth of the World, the British Israel World Federation.

One's conscience cannot be eased by the idea that their vote was a reluctant vote, or that it was done under the GUISE of PUBLIC WELFARE.

Through religion Britain is attempting to put over her plan of World Government, the British Commonwealth of the World. That they are the chosen of God to rule. That under the Kingdom of God on Earth Plan, there would be a universal government, with the capitol in Jerusalem.

An outstanding pamphlet issued by the British Israelites is that called 'The Crisis of the Ages', a series of articles from the well known Times, Morning Post, Daily Telegraph and other prominent papers of England. These articles speak of the Great War, the Fall of Empires, Turkish, German, the whole Empire System, this system brought on the economic crisis and collapse with the resultant trade depression, for when you destroy people and the buying power you are bound to have a depression and thus follows unemployment. Threats of further wars were in the air, was there a way out, for Britain's victory was rapidly becoming a calamity. It was this state of affairs that brought forth the plan of a WORLD ORDER which they choose to call God's Plan. To put over this plan they had to tell the people that in His Great Wisdom God had prepared for the need and had appointed the British people to be the center of His Plan. This Social Order was first to be built on the individual, then on the family and on these was to be founded the State. They claim it is not Communism but the antithesis, it was not Socialism nor Capitalism, it was the Kingdom of God. If you will examine the records you will find the Moral Rearmament movement holds the same ideas. It originated in England.

In these writings they go back two thousand years and finally come to the King and his throne, the throne of David to administer the system in Israel and Judah, or one of them forever. That House and Dynasty, they claim, is that of George V with a continuing succession and that this throne shall reign until Christ comes to take over and Judah shall become once more and forever a leading tribe in Israel.

World Rule, they claim, now reverts to the Kingdom of God, Britain must proceed with the establishment of the Kingdom of God. On the other hand there is a rival kingdom, the spirit of evil, manifested in the French Revolution and now followed by the Russian revolution and now agitating the world to bring about a world revolution.

These activities, they say, have shown themselves in negative form,

namely, in the overthrow of existing institutions and the undermining of the existing social order. Since the war these evil forces have been manifesting themselves in a constructive form, the institution of a communistic state.

Of communism, they say, and this is important: "The great force, which has spread to all lands, which has its executive center in Moscow, but whose secret *council is elsewhere*, is in deadly earnest to seize the opportunity of replacing the Continental Empire System with a world wide communistic organization." The question as to whether it will be the Kingdom of God or the rule of the evil spirits will soon be settled on the blood stained battlefields of the Near East."

They continue: "It is for the Anglo-Saxon countries to take up their destiny and act as God's agents to set up the Universal Kingdom. Among the things necessary is the forgiveness of debts, do away with poverty and establish the Jubilee law which pertains to land".

Of great importance to this country is the statement that *Great Britain and the United States must get back into political and economic union with one another*. In 1932 they claim that the Anglo-Saxon world consisted of the British Colonies, protectorates, suzerainties, mandated territories, the United States of America, Alaska, the United States suzerainties and the United States Overseas extensions. (Emphasis authors)

Following the same line as the Carnegie and other Foundations these articles call for the removal of trade and migration barriers. With these barriers removed the Anglo-Saxon resources would bring about a move forward such as has never been visualized. That might be true for England but how about the United States which would bear the brunt of all the increased taxes to support this Commonwealth, and now they finish with:—

"ONE GOD is ours, ONE FAITH, ONE REVELATION, ONE LANGUAGE, ONE LAW, ONE LITERATURE, ONE GOSPEL of OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, let us make it ONE LAND, ONE RULE, ONE ECONOMIC SYSTEM, ONE BROTHERHOOD in all things." Then they call upon the press, the clergy, men of learning, of influence, the State, to all leaders to support their plan.

Thus do they ask men to break their OATH of OFFICE, of ALLEGIANCE, to destroy that which has been such a great gift to the people of the United States.

British Israel is the plan to set up the world government to be ruled by Great Britain, under the guise of it's being the Will of God.

The United States has prospered under its own sovereignty, why give it up for the unknown? We have no obligation to save the British Empire.

Here seems to be an appropriate time to put in the record the letter of the Honorable Gerald P. Nye, Senator from North Dakota to Mrs. Lohle. Lend Lease had just passed the Senate, for days patriots had gathered in Washington opposing this measure, it was the forerunner of war, the hour of voting on the measure was at hand, the snow was deep but still we plodded to the Senate Office Building, we saw Senator Nye in his office,

those of us who were present will never forget that meeting. Picture a distraught man, pacing the floor of his office, telling us that it would be suicide to go on the floor and tell the people these truths. We women had done all we could, late that night we talked with two men who felt as we did, we begged them to go to the Senator in the morning to plead with him.

At ten on that eventful Saturday morning these two men went to his office, they, too, were told that it would be suicide, but their question: "Are you less a patriot than Washington or Lincoln brought from Senator Nye 'I will do it', put the data together and send it to me on the floor, I will hold the session for it."

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

March 25, 1941

Mrs. Marie I. Lohle
6332 Morrowfield Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Lohle:

Of course we are all disheartened, but I find my spirit growing more hopeful every day, hopeful that the American people are going to stand ready to protest most violently if and when the more direct war challenge arises. We ought to continue organization to this end.

The cause which you, Mrs. Baldwin and others were so intensely interested in is a cause which sooner or later must be given full and complete airing. You should not count your efforts to have been in vain.

Sincerely yours,



Now picture us with borrowed typewriters, sitting on the edge of the bed, for lack of chairs, assembling the data with the documentary proof of what was ahead for the American people. It was put in a sealed envelope, the page boy took it to the Senator, he was stopped from bringing it out on the floor, the two Senators who sat in front of him I will not name, they know, they have their consciences to live with. It was a session that will long remain in the memory of those who knew. The Bill passed. The American people were sold out, American boys were on their way to war.

We went back to the Senator's office, we could not get in. Weeks later I was told that the reason we could not get in was the Senator had returned to his office, put his head on his desk and cried like a baby. Those were not tears of weakness, they were tears of a patriot who understood what was in store for his country. Death, debt and sorrow.

You may think that this is 'old stuff' that this situation does not prevail today, let me then bring you to more recent happenings. In the light of the present controversy, Army-McCarthy, We will take a look at the National Message, London of August 11, 1951 and the article titled "Princess Wilhelmina and Christian Leadership," and quote:—"In the Senate of the United States, the Honorable Ralph E. Flanders, of Vermont, referred recently to *the existence of an institution with which, he said, he had become acquainted some four or more years previously when he came to the Senate*, and which he had come to value very highly. This was the Wednesday morning breakfast of Senators who professed the Christian religion and wished to apply it to their duties in the Senate. A similar breakfast was held every Tuesday morning in the House. These gatherings had been stimulated by the International Council for Christian Leadership, which had recently held its annual meeting. Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands had sent the following message to the meeting, which, at the request of Senator Flanders, the Senate approved should be printed in the Appendix to the Record.

Princess Wilhelmina speaks of peace and brotherhood and then goes on to say:—"In the midst of an overpowering crisis in which the world finds itself today, this teaching stands out as an undeniable and inevitable truth; because at the very roots of this crisis we find primarily weakening the world." . . .

"For it is clear *we are on the eve of a new era, a new world order*, and, if this is to be the better world we are all longing for, it never can be realized without Jesus Christ; on no other foundation as on His teaching can it rest. A better world is not unthinkable and cannot be built, before this spiritual foundation has been laid, before brotherhood and unison under Christ's leadership work effectively. Only then His peace will flourish." . . .

"Now is the time for inspired men and women of all races, all classes, and all continents to start a world-wide effort in daring and unflinching faith for this purpose."

We have seen what this British Israel World movement is, that it teaches that it is ordained of God that Britain shall rule the world with the other Anglo-Saxon people, but Britain in the saddle. Does Senator Flanders know the whole import of this movement, does he go along with it, and if

so how can he reconcile it with his Oath of Office? Is Senator Flanders familiar with the article in the September 27, 1951 issue of the National Message, London;—"They've taken Us for a Ride". Asking what is behind this world-wide confusion, the writer C. F. Parker, B. Z. says the Bible gives the answer which can be seen when we realize that the British Empire, the United States and kindred people of the Scandinavian countries are literal Israel." Quote "Prophetically we have arrived at the time when the world economic system is to be broken up and Israel-Britain is being forced out of it—strange to say, against her own will. How she has loved the flesh pots of Egypt? Has she not poured her millions into Continental countries, - and seen them go up in smoke and blood every few years? Does she not even now exert every effort to reconstruct the old, evil system based on usury and exploitation? Does she not still desire to avail herself of the commodities, slaves and souls of men, as listed in Revelation 18? Have we not lamented the passing of our foreign investments (as war debts) from which usurious incomes made us rich?"

Going on to say that Britain will not be poorer but that she will be richer, that she is being forced to go in the way she should have gone in the beginning and now that the Babylonian system approaches the last judgment Britain as the Ephraim of Prophecy, the holder of the birth-right, or the double portion, must be the pioneer. . . .

"And what of the United States? says the writer, she, too, will be forced out of the world system. It is not so apparent that the United States is being forced out of the world system; but she is beginning to realize it. Is she not making a desperate effort to bolster up and shelter under the world economy? Her efforts will be of no avail. She may pour her millions into Europe—and lose them, as certainly she will if she tries. What then? All her efforts will not shield the world from the judgment now upon it. A greater power than the United States is at work—it is our Lord who is dividing the nations."

"The United States is also on the way out. Her usurious profits are beginning to be cut in films, tobacco and the like."

Then the writer goes on to say:—"The American workman wants higher wages; but with increasing national losses in such as the foregoing (trade and tariffs), and in Europe in particular, it looks as though taxes and costs must rise more rapidly than wages. And so the vicious spiral soars, out of control, and the American crisis is well on the way."

After speaking of the rest of the world, what they will do, which side will they go on, the writer continues:—"It looks as though Israel-Britain even now—with all her 'publicans and harlots'—is being forced out of the world-order into the way of the Kingdom, which will soon appear—perhaps sooner than we expect, and before we have made ourselves ready. The United States has started to move along that path, and will be right behind us. Ephraim and Manasseh, or Britain and the United States, the children of Joseph the holder of the birthright—not only of Israel, but of all mankind—are in the van of the exodus from economic bondage."

What do they mean by economic bondage, several times they have referred to the economic system as one of production for use not for profit.

CHAPTER 5

BRITISH ISRAEL IN CANADA

British Israel is loudly proclaimed in Canada. The Reverend E. J. Springett is the Commissioner for all Canada, as such he tours the country setting up new cells. Mr. Springett has been a contributor to the Anglo-Saxon Federation magazine, Destiny. We will hear of this magazine in the following chapter, British Israel in the United States. Mr. Springett has also visited this country on lecture tours, one of his lectures was termed The Aftermath of the War, (1938).

In this lecture Mr. Springett told of the situation in the Middle East, of the coming war there, how the pipe lines in Iran and Iraq would be set on fire, that when the smoke of battle cleared away, we would find Prince David (the Duke of Windsor) on Mount Olive as the Christ, that the news would come to us in big headlines some morning in the press, and we would know that it was the fact accomplished.

One of the best known of the Canadian movements is the Commonwealth Publishing Company, Toronto, Canada. The head of this branch of British Israel is Lt. Col. Mackendrick, author of many books on the subject, he writes under the pen name of The Roadbuilder. It was through Kitty Cheatham that I first learned of this writer, when she gave me some of his books, that was in 1929, these books were titled, 'The Destiny of Britain and America' and 'God's Commonwealths, Britain and America.'

The Jacket of God's Commonwealths, Britain and America, had the flags of the United States and Great Britain crossed, at the back of the book was a large diagram, tracing the Royal family from Judah, through King George and Queen Mary to Prince David who was to be King of the World. The claim being that when these two lines, both coming from Judah, met, the first male offspring would be named David and be the King of the World. This chart hangs in Windsor Castle. Page 127 of the book speaks of this chart.

There is but one theme in these books, Britain is to rule the world. Britain is the Throne of David, that the British throne set its hand in the sea and the rivers. For many years the King's Navy has ruled the waves and their marines have lustily sung:—'Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves, Britons never shall be slaves.'

On page 47 of the book, Destiny of Britain and America, we find this statement:—"as that grand old fighting British Admiral, Lord Fisher, who foresaw 1914 and built Britain's 1914 war fleet in anticipation of it, says in his memoirs, page 223, "Jerusalem, the Capital of the Lost Ten Tribes, whom we are without doubt, for how otherwise could ever we have prospered when we have had such idiots to guide us and rule us as those who gave up Heligoland, Tangier, Curocoa, Corfu, Delagoa Bay, Java, Sumatra, Mioroa Etc. I have been at all the places named, so am able to state from personal knowledge that only congenital idiots could have been guilty of such inconceivable folly as to surrender them; and again I say, let us thank

God that we are the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel."

"When America's business men understand the plan laid down for them by the Creator in the Bible (and I defy anyone to read intelligently one half the Bible unless they can locate the Hebrew nation or Israel, as well as Judah) then will America and Britain, and the Anglo-Saxon peoples, and the Jews the world round, have a compass and a chart by which they can direct their national and business sailings with absolute knowledge that they are working according to the divine plan; and thou God will prosper their undertaking as the motto on America's Great Seal — *Annuit Coeptis*, proclaims:—"

The book is replete with the idea that the Anglo-Saxon Celtic people headed by John Bull and Brother Jonathan were God's Chosen people whom He was going to use as His battle axe and as His weapons of war, to bring about the Kingdom on Earth. Col. Mackendrick seems not to know or have forgotten that Christ said, "My Kingdom is not of this world."

Then there is the other book by the same author, *Freedom of the Seas*, same ideas, same thoughts, but on page 83 we read:—

"It is well to remember that God's people Israel, who were to be a blessing wherever they went are not the same section of His people as the House of Judah or the Jews who were to be a curse wherever God drove them. These two sections of Hebrews were as far apart as the poles in the mind of God. Israel a blessing, Judah a curse, those who treat the two as one or Jewry as Israel render God's word of non effect. Jewry, a remnant of the House of Judah, were to be scattered and peeled among all nations, accursed wherever they went, driven among all nations, never to be a nation again. The Jews are thus the only God ordained internationalists cast out of their home for cause-the prophets foretell Jewry will never again be a nation, therefore Zionism will fail, and the Jews now in Palestine will be sacrificed in the coming Armageddon woes." end of quote.

Like his other books, the Roadbuilder finds plenty of reasons for 'Britzania rules the waves' but the well known writer, Frank H. Simonds, in the National Review, London, March 1929, in an article captioned: 'The Objectives of American Sea Power' says:—

"I have been asked again and again in England, for an explanation of the American policy of naval expansion and the demand for naval parity. The reason seems to be simple. The American people are resolved to be in such a position, the next time Britain goes to war, that they can physically resist any interference by British sea-power with what they regard as their right as a neutral."

"As my fellow conutrymen read history-British sea power has in 1812, 1861, and in 1914-1915 exercised a powerful and ever controlling influence upon American policy, to the detriment of American interests."

"The American fleet is being built for the simple and express purpose of abolishing the traditional British blockade in time of war." end of quote.

In the reply to Mr. Simonds we get a little of the truth;: "The rule of might is why the United States of America is building her fifteen large cruisers for use when Britain is next at war. If so, the United States of America aims to step into Germany's shoes, and rule the sea, and thereby the world by the strong arm method, by the power of might."

It was a fine idea but how soon the United States forgot her lesson. When the disarmament conference came along, with Herbert Hoover in the Presidential Chair and Charles Evans Hughes in power we scrapped our ships, finished and on the ways, while England merely tore up blue prints. Small wonder that Ramsay Mc Donald said: "I have accomplished more than I hoped." New York Times, September 30, 1929.

The Montreal Star, in its issue October 26, 1940, prints a quarter page advertisement for the British Israel World Federation of Canada, 315 Sherbourne St., Montreal. This advertisement throws much light on the subject, captioned:—"A National Message" it proclaims "The British Isles will not be successfully invaded, the British Empire will not be destroyed."

After reminding us that all Thrones and Empires are being cast down and that the Throne of Britain stands more firmly than ever on the sure Covenant of God. That it is a responsibility to the Service of Almighty God. We are told:—

"Because Britain is Israel, that all citizens of the Empire must be loyal to the Throne of Britain which is the Throne of David." That loyalty to the Throne demands that the Empire be kept intact. That vigorous effort should be exerted to withstand the Forces of Evil who are advocating Federal Union Now of the United States and Britain and the six British Dominions—as a nucleus of World Government of, by and for the people demand that essential elements of a sovereignty shall be surrendered." That:—

"While the unification of Anglo-Saxondom is earnestly desired and to be worked for it will only come about in God's way and His time. The British Empire is really God's League of Nations and the United States of America are the Great People." and,—

The British Empire will surrender no elements of sovereignty but in working up a New World Order will acknowledge only the supremacy of Him of Whom it is declared—"The Government shall be upon His shoulders, of the increase of His Government and Peace there shall be no end and upon the Throne of David, to order it and to establish it with judgment and justice forever and ever."

"God's plan for world government is about to function and the responsibility for its demonstration is laid upon the Anglo-Saxon Nations, led by Britain and America, as the descendants of Israel."

"We must further clear the land of evil by cleansing and purging the Political and Business World, by the elimination of patronage and Graft, by the removal of all gougers and chisellers in business, by the monetary reform, including the demonetization of gold and the elimination of usury in finance. Our universities, Teaching Centers and Pulpits must be purged from the Aetheistic Doctrine of Evolution in Relation to the creation and destiny of man" etc.

"The Reintroduction of the Basic Principles of the Divine Economic System will provide the only solution of our Social, Economic, Industrial, National and International Problems. This alone will solve our difficulties and eliminate poverty in the midst of plenty."

"The New Order will not come of its own volition, God always uses individuals to carry out His Plans. He never takes back a vocation or dignity

which he has bestowed and it is Israel whom he has charged with the responsibility of demonstrating the New Order of Administration and as was recently stated by the Archbishop of Canterbury—THE MANTLE OF ISRAEL HAS BEEN THROWN OVER BRITIAN." end of the quotes of the Montreal Star.

Then there is J. E. Eason with his publication, "The Periscope", Mr. Eason also puts out brochures, the most important being World Financial Dictatorship Crushed. In this one he told of Bonar Law and Franklin D. Roosevelt cornering the gold, they knew the chaos and trouble it would bring on the people of the two countries but that did not matter. If we refer to the Saturday Evening Post April 1, 8, and 15, 1939 we will find the articles "The Great Money Play", we will understand that these two men did corner the gold, played the market and depressed the market. Small wonder that we had the stock market crash. In addition to this Mr. Eason wrote in his October 1938 issue of the Periscope, "We are to have production for use and not for profit." Purely Karl Marx. Mr. Eason was a frequent speaker in New York, usually under the sponsorship of Dr. C. Louis Fowler, the Kingdom Message Group.

Also in Canada we find the ANGLO-SAXON WORLD, 163 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C., the organization of the British Israel group of that city. On the cover page of this organ at the top the six pointed star of David, from which spread rays of light, on the left is the Coronation Chair, on the right the unfinished pyramid, supposed to be the reverse of the seal of the United States. Under the caption, The Anglo-Saxon World, are the two flags, the British and the United States and under these are the pictures of President Roosevelt and King George VI. This group puts out a long list of literature and reprints from many sources; one, interesting and informative, is found on page 5 of this issue "Why Great Britain and the United States of America will never be destroyed, but will live forever". There are liberties taken here for the original was captioned "Why Great Britain will never be destroyed but will live forever." Thousands of this pamphlet were distributed from England, the text varies only to include the United States. We will quote from this article.

"Britain being the Kingdom of Israel (under another name) then and then only can the mystery of Britains' greatness be understood. Britain is the Kingdom of the Lord. The British Empire and the United States of America are to grow until they fill the whole earth . . . Israel will yet bless the whole earth."

Page 9 calls the Anglo-Saxon Christian World Movement. Dedicated to the service of God and the Lord Jesus Christ and the establishment of Christ's Kingdom on Earth. Organized in the early part of 1937, it was composed of Canadians and Americans, who met in Seattle, Washington. As a result of that meeting there was a Convention under the then Portland, Oregon branch of the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America. In August 1938 the international organization was held in Vancouver under the auspices of the British-Israel Association of Western Canada.

In this magazine we find an article on the origin of the great Seal of the United States. This article states that the unfinished pyramid was accepted by the Congress of the United States as the Seal. As we have already

pointed out, this is contrary to the fact. We do agree with the writer in one respect, he states that, "Once the Seal is placed on any document it becomes *incontrovertibly the nation's ruling, without recourse.*" emphasis mine.

Turning to page 24 we find under the caption, "What is this Israel Message?" "there is no greater hindrance to the knowledge of truth . . . than the deadly error that we British and Americans are Gentiles."

"What difference does it make? It makes the difference of having Gentile dogs for your ancestors or of having Abraham, Isaac and Jacob at the top of the family tree. It goes further and involves victory or defeat for the Anglo-Saxon race in this war against the dictators. King George knows it. President Roosevelt knows it, Churchill knows it. We are Israelites battling against the Assyrians, the Canaanites, the Moabites, the Italian, the Germans and the Japanese."

"It is Israel not the Jew, through whom the final stages of the kingdom of God will be completed."

Page 29 has another article about the Seal of the United States. It seems to be a contradiction to the other statement, that it was adopted by the Congress, for here we read why the pyramid was given such prominence, the answer was: "It can only be because she (the U. S.) is that great people Manasseh was to become. When the people of the United States of America awake—as they are rapidly doing—to their destiny, and join up with the nation and company of nations which came into being at the Imperial Conference of 1926, in accordance with Jehovah's plan and will for Israel, then indeed will the leadership of the world be in the hands of the House of Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh, Great Britain and the United States. Then as Israel, refound under Christ's Rule, may they be that blessing to all the nations of the world that is promised."

On page 31 we find an article by Sir Charles Marsten, a believer in the British-Israel theory. When Sir Charles was the guest speaker at the English Speaking Union in New York, I asked him this question, Sir Charles, "I have heard you have a Jewish problem in England, can you tell me about it?" His reply was "We have no Jewish problem in England, our Jews are good Jews, you have the bad ones, you must get rid of yours." to which I replied, "So we are to have a pogrom to pull England's chestnuts out of the fire, well I do not think we will oblige you Sir Charles."

I am not one of those who subscribe to the fact that the Jewish people are responsible for all the ills that this country is heir to, without doubt some of the Jewish people go along with the world upset, but there are plenty of people involved who are not Jewish. I do not believe the whole race should be condemned for the acts of those who are involved.

Pages 36-37 "The Historical and Constitutional Place of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations." by William Savage. quote:

"Will there be an organic union between the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations? I firmly believe there will be such. But it is difficult to forecast the steps that must be taken to accomplish this . . . If one were to forecast the processes of union they would be:—

"1. A union for self-defense against aggression."

"2. A union of self interest in trade in that, all tariff and trade barriers would be removed. This would gradually grow into a realization that these Israel Nations are indeed a 'Commonwealth'."

"3. Some form of Constitutional Union in which *One King of the House of David* would be king over them all being as he is now the "Symbol of the Free Association of the Members of the Commonwealth." In this relation the internal Government of the United States would not need to be materially changed, Senate and Congress correspond with Canada's Senate and Commons, with Britain's House of Lords and Commons. In every case in the Commonwealth Nations the King has less power than the President. He is the symbol of the Union.'

"Such a concept may shock American minds at first. It may seem inconsistent. The British Constitution is Unwritten. Much of the friction would be removed if the American Constitution were also rewritten The real question should be, Is such a Commonwealth desirable and is it the Will of God?"

Mr. American citizen are you ready and willing to give up your sovereignty, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights under which you have been protected and in which you have been able to earn a decent living for your family? The written Constitution of the United States is conceded to be the greatest document ever written. It was born in the blood of martyrs who bled and died that we should no longer be taxed to pay the debts of the British, will you put your children under such a yoke?

We revert back to Mr. Eason in this regard, for in speaking at the Great Northern Hotel in 1938, he told his audience, "We are just letting you have your Congress for a while, pretty soon now, you will not need them and they can go back home."

Then there is the broadcasting of A. G. Eastman, 35 Temple Court, 81 Elizabeth St., Sydney, Australia. The broadcasts referred to here are dated October, 1944 series "Talking on the Great Pyramid and of Joseph as the father of the Israel-Anglo-Saxon nation today and the theory that the Birth-right of Israel is vested in Ephraim-England, but with him today stands our brother, Joseph's other son Manasseh, the U. S. A. and that the blessings of God is theirs to rule and from England has gone forth colonization of Great British Commonwealth and the United States of America and that now we are being prepared for the homeward march to Jerusalem."

On October 8th Mr. Eastman gives us a new light on things, criticizing the late Senator D. Worth Clark of Missouri and Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota for their remarks about British Imperialism during the Lend Lease he (Clark) said "Britain was trying to hold onto the riches of the Empire, that Britains' wealth and power was the promise of God, quite different from Italian fascism, German Nazism or Russian Communism. That God's plan was their complete elimination from the earth so that the Empire Commonwealth scheme of the Kingdom of God can be fully established and into which the Gentile Nations can become free and equal partners subject to their allegiance to the Throne."

CHAPTER 6

BRITISH ISRAEL IN THE UNITED STATES

British Israel in the United States is known as Anglo-Saxon Federation of America, its headquarters are in Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Why should there be such an organization in the United States? Answer: this is the propaganda machine England is using to sell to the American people—Union with Britain. In chapter 5 you have read how we were dragged into the spider's web. It is well to remember that Mr. Cameron was British born.

The official organ is called 'Destiny' the word so often used by the late President Roosevelt, it was originally called 'The Messenger of the Covenant'. In the December 1935 issue, which was published in newspaper form, appeared an article by John D. Rockefeller Jr. titled: 'Mr. Rockefeller in a recent statement declines to give any more money to the Baptist Church.' Said Mr. Rockefeller:—"I shall use such influence as I have in emphasizing the basic truths common to all denominations, in lowering denominational barriers and in promoting effective cooperation among Christians of whatever creed."

Howard Rand is the General Secretary of the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America, as such he goes about the country speaking for the organization and setting up new cells. In Grand Rapids, Michigan he spoke for churches, Ladies Literary Clubs and at the Masonic Club where his address was: 'After the Depression, What.' Mr. Rand explained that the only solution he could see to the confusion and complexity of the economic system was to revert to the laws and codes in the Bible. He expressed the view that the Bible condemns the taxation system under which the world was struggling, the real and personal and inheritance taxes, he said, should be replaced by tax on the increase of goods and wealth only."

We are hearing much of the Middle East today, its importance to Britain and the world, June Destiny 1937 seems to throw some light on this great anxiety in the article by the Lt. Col. Mac Kendrick of Canada who writes:—After three thousand six hundred and twenty years, Israel of the Isles (Britain) decided to make a haven of the port of Haifa. Some years have been consumed in building this great port and harbour. The port is served by the railroad from Egypt, thence north to Acre. Another line runs from Jerusalem to Haifa and east across the Jordan Valley to Damascus, north Aleppe, where the main line heads through Turkey, with another branch leading to Mogul where the sands deliver oil for the drilling."

"The port of Haifa was opened in 1933 in preparation for the oil pipe line of 1100 miles which later delivered oil from Iraq to Haifa, about four million tons annually. Manasseh (the United States) has a quarter or a fifth interest in this oil line through the Standard Oil of the U. S. A. Ephraim (Britain) is also interested through the Shell Oil Company. France also has a share of this treasure from the sands."

It is through this port of Haifa that the oil of Iran and Iraq is passing

and by virtue of the oil going out did the British hope to carry trade in. It is thus easy to understand why this section is so important to the British, why World War III may come in this section as prophesied in 1935 with the battle lines drawn.

All the different segments of the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America laid great stress on the date, September 16, 1936, but it was not until July 1938 that we really learned, through Destiny, what and why this date was so important, here it is:—"September 16, 1936 was the day that Great Britain made the demands upon Mussolini to meet his obligations in gold." This led to a crisis. The needed gold was borrowed from the Vatican to meet the crisis, while France felt the effects of the crisis and went off the gold standard."

Another event, according to Destiny, July 1938, that made this date of interest was the fact "That the world became conscious that the Spanish conflict was not a local affair but that many nations were not only interested but were involved in it."

Again we find the June 1937 Destiny stating: "The late war dethroned princes, kings and emperors by the dozen but the British or Israel throne grew from strength to strength in preparation for the day when the King of Kings shall come to that throne bringing peace and healing in His wings."

"The British Throne is the throne of Israel and the present King is clearly descended from David of Israel as you are descended from your grandfather. Our Lord is King of Israel. David was appointed as his vice-regent to reign until he whose right it is shall come to take over and rule the nation."

In the February Destiny, 1937, the Reverend E. J. Springett of Canada states:—"That in the great upheaval that is taking place in the National, Political, Economic, Social and Religious Spheres of our modern World Order, the Celto-Saxon people of the World have had placed upon them the tremendous responsibility of operating in World Affairs as the instruments of the Divine Purpose of the earth."

It was in December 1935 that Mr. Rand said in Grand Rapids: "Another change which will have to come is in our monetary system, for God does not condone usury. Money must be used as a medium of exchange only, not as wealth on which to build more wealth. Wealth can only be derived from goods and services and cannot of itself produce wealth. That the use of money as wealth is disastrously unsound is evident in the financial situation in our country today."

We find similar thoughts from the Anglo-Saxon group in Destiny January 1941, where it was predicted that we would become the arsenal for England in the war, and that after the war WE WOULD HAVE PRODUCTION FOR USE AND NOT FOR PROFIT, the doctrine of Karl Marx.

According to the National Message, October 1935 Mr. Rand spoke at the World meeting in London of the British Israel World Federation at which time he said: "In order to spread the work in this country they had obtained the list of the patriotic societies from the American Coalition. He also told this group in London that Mr. Knoblock of the Bundy Tubing, Detroit, had become interested and was helping spread the movement."

When the headquarters were moved to Detroit Mr. Rand said: "it gave him time to go about the country and visit the various groups working in the United States. He first went to the Southern States, then to the Middle West; he met all types of men, executives, Chamber of Commerce groups. In Chicago, he states, he met with unusual success. He was introduced under the name of Anglo-Saxon Federation of America without arousing any antagonism. He approached these groups on the economic basis and then on the political and then into the great Truths that God has revealed to the Israel people."

The Anglo-Saxon Federation has printed many tracts and books, outstanding is the one titled 'Prophecy on Parade'. It is of great interest because it deals mainly with the war period from 1936 to August 20, 1953. The book has many diagrams showing the dates of happenings to come, they did not always happen on time but the book shows without question that we were being run by mathematical figures which they claimed were from the Pyramid of Gizeh. As these figures had been miscalculated before it is not reasonable to believe that these people are right now. In any event, they do predict on page 275, "The unavoidable fact is, that the Israel nations must fight the Russian Hoards. This they will do. This war will center around Palestine within the time of the final Displacement indicated above." It will be a great shock to many, says the author to find that there is to be no peace with Russia." Thus when you hear the battle cry we must fight Russia, you will know that it is all part of the plan. The author goes on to say: "Then the peaceful multitude will inherit the dominant position in world government."

While we regard Pearl Harbor as a dastardly attack upon this country we are forgetting that Roosevelt and his advisers were doing all in their power to get this country into the war on the side of Britain. Page 101 of this revealing book quotes Secretary Knox as saying on June 30, 1941:—"Strike now—our God given chance to aid Britain."

The author claims that July 4, 1941 seems to indicate clearly the entrance of the U. S. into a more complete UNION with the British Commonwealth for the defense of Israel." He brings out that "Independence Day was rightfully celebrated throughout the British Empire for in this union there is defense and by the agreement of July 4, 1941 he claims that the breach which was made in 1776 made possible the supplying of our vast resources for his people Israel. "Can you then truthfully say that Pearl Harbor was a surprise attack, is this the reason that we have never had a full and complete investigation of that great disaster to this nation? Do you think that the Japanese knew of these things? Even this author says "the position of Japan grows more precarious daily."

Can you follow the deductions of this author, W. C. Nabors, when he stated:—"Pearl Harbor was a blessing in disguise when viewed from the world standpoint, since it was the immediate cause of the awakening of the United States to the full global plan of cooperation by all forces directed by the power of the Beast. Page 272 Prophecy on Parade;—Mr. Nabors told his readers what Destiny had plainly decreed. As soon as Hitler fell Great Britain and the United States, the Israel nations, must unite to destroy the Soviet. He was ecstatic over Pearl Harbor which perfected Israel in

bringing the two Israel nations together, and he had hardly words of praise enough for the meeting of Roosevelt and Churchill, the two heads of Israel, in the middle of the Atlantic in 1941.

Let us look at page 43, "The Economic Aspect." During the campaign Mr. Willkie said, "if Mr. Roosevelt was eleited it would lead to dictatorship, inflation, and bankruptcy." I think, said the author, he is gauging the future by the "old order". I think it is leading to concentration of power in the ultimate direction of the throne of David, to a "New Order of the Ages" with money control in the government instead of Wall Street which will ultimately make possible the release of God's bounty in equitable distribution among the nations and peoples of the world and form the basis of world economic peace. The price America will pay is not bankruptcy *but the placing of her total material resources on the altar of God to receive the larger blessing in return.*"

"Mr. Morganthau's request for the increase of the national debt limit to 60 billion or more and removal of tax exemptions from the income of future government bonds seemed to be the kick-off."

"This 286 day period of economic America will afford great interest. The necessary action at its close will no doubt bring us a step away from Wall Street and a step nearer the Federal Reserve Standard of currency and a step closer to *ECONOMIC UNION WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE*. (emphasis mine) Could this mean the Common Currency of which Nicholas Murray Butler spoke November 19, 1937 when he said "National Governments must go in the interest of World Government, World Police and World Currency?"

It was on November 11, 1940 that Franklin Delano Roosevelt, speaking at the tomb of the unknown soldier of 1918, said to the world, "that while America reserved the right to be divided on her politics she was not divided on her foreign policy and that her foreign policy was to help England to the limit of her ability."

Let us wind up this book, although there is much more that should be brought to the public notice with the quotation from page 46: "Here is the order of the reunion of the Israel nations of the world outlined in the parable of the two sticks in Ezekiel 37: 15-26. The Reunion of Ephraim (Great Britan) and Manasseh (U. S. A.) to complete the tribe of Joseph, to which is then joined the other tribes (Nations) which constitute all the House of Israel, his companions; thus are rejoined the Ten Tribes of the northern kingdom as they exist today in the "Seed" nations. Concurrently, Judah and his companions who are of the House of Judah are joined together to complete the southern kingdom, after which the two kingdoms are merged into one." Thus you will have the "British Commonwealth of the World."

You will emerge then, no longer an American citizen with all the protection granted to you under the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights you will be a "CITIZEN OF THE WORLD" just as your children are being taught in our schools today. You will, under this world government, according to the Living Church, organ of the Episcopal Church (Church of England) in the United States be obliged to ask this world

government, if, when, and where you may travel. See Living Church, March 18, 1942.

Already the organization for World Citizenship exists, Y. E. Iskender is the founder, what does he claim. "Over 7,000,000 citizens of the world, amongst them Rulers, Presidents of Republics, Admirals, Bishops, Clergymen, Members of Parliament, Deputies, Lawyers, Merchants etc.

"A Co-operative movement to bring wars to an end forever; based on the eternal unity of law, One God, ONE FIELD, THE WORLD, ONE MANKIND, the citizens of the world. ONE CITIZENSHIP; ONE FOLD, ONE SHEPARD, ONE MONETARY STANDARD; GOLD; ONE FLAG; ALL STARS."

Who were the supporters of this movement, as listed, they are "Woodrow Wilson, Pres. U. S. A. The King of Italy; The King of Spain, The King of Belgium, The Pres. of Columbia, The President of Peru, Maj. Gen. Sir H. M. Bengough, K. C. B., Admiral Lord Charles Beresford G. C. B. M. P., Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden Smith, K. C. B., Admiral Sir K. Atkinson-Willes, K. C. B., Rear-Admiral Hon. V. A. Montagu, C. B., Henri Viard, Noels Gron, Lt. Gen. Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, K. C. V. O. K. C. B. LL. D. F. R. G. R., Sir John McCallum M. P., John Kier, John Bruce, James A. Coutts, Prof. Curtis D. D., H. G. Wells, Alfred Highland, M. P., Frank R. Benson, Rev. Principal Alexander Whyte, D. D., Mrs. Annie Besant, Right Rev. Bishop Welldon, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ormsby, Rev. A. J. MacNichol, B. D., Rev. W. Coats, D. D., William Maxwell, Francis J. Scott, Councillor John Thompson Jun, Rev. William Dick M. A., Rev. C. C. Milne, Miss Jessie Annie Anderson, William Strachan, etc."

Here we find some familiar names among them Sir Baden-Powell whom it will be remembered started the Boy Scout movement. A worthy movement in its teachings of many things to the youth, if, on the other hand, it is being used to destroy love for one's own country, it would be a serious situation.

If we would know how wide spread this British Israel World Federation Movement is we must check the branches, they are not under the name of British Israel, nor Anglo-Saxon Federation of America. They have taken various names, as you will note from the partial list, check their prophecies, their activities and you cannot but discover they must have the same fountain head, that is, British Israel World Federation, 6 Buckingham Gate, London. It is noticeable also that a very large part of these organizations are headed by clergy.

The HERALD of our RACE: comes from the Covenant Evangelistic Association Inc. 1913 Preston Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The Reverend G. J. Monson is the President and Founder, listed in their magazine, a very presentable output, are the National Message, London, England; America Israel, Knoxville, Tennessee; The Torch of Israel, Washington, D. C. etc. . . .

The cover page follows the pattern of the National Message, as printed before the war, you can find where this gospel message is preached by referring to the magazine.

The HORNET: is published by Judge J. E. Gardner, Trinity Building, Los Angeles, California. A little strange to find a Judge of our Courts, a

man who in his position has taken an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States from the enemy within and without, publishing a magazine, who holds, as do all British Israel Followers that Britain is to rule the world in accordance with the promise of God and that this country with Britain is to rule the world.

The Kingdom Voice: published by Joe Jeffers, 927 So. Flower St., Los Angeles, California. Mr. Jeffers got into trouble with the authorities, we have not heard so much from him since. In his column "The March Ahead of Times" he told the people to WATCH for many things, among them, Feb 11, 1940 he says: "Watch for the world to force Hitler's next move; Watch for Britain to have a showdown with Russia from which a serious situation will develop, and on Feb 25th 1940 he says: Watch for Russia's move against Iran or Persia; Watch for Britain's navy to shift to the Mediterranean; *Watch for Britain to change her attitude toward Japan and call upon America to stand in the breach for her in the Pacific.*" Here also we find Mr. Jeffers acknowledging as his foreign correspondent, A. J. Ferris, the only foreign correspondent for any Bible School or Church in America who knows the Bible Standpoint, and whose books have helped to CHANGE THE ENTIRE COURSE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. (emphasis mine.) Over two years ago, writes Mr. Jeffers, his books were sent to the leaders of the British Empire, and Sir Malcolm MacDonald was the one who wrote the letter that we have been privileged to read expressing his gratitude for the light on the National and International situations shown from the prophecies, interpreted from the standpoint of the identity of Israel as the Anglo-Saxon Celtic people. Mr. Ferris is the author of the book, "The Three Headed Eagle" 1944, where on page 95 he claims, "This means that following the destruction of Hitler and Mussolini and their hierarchy, which looks certain by 1945, there will take place the burning of the body of the Eagle. All the nations forming the body of the Eagle, such as France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Spain, in fact all the Roman Catholic countries will suffer a terrible judgment under the wrath of God. The annihilation of all Roman government, law, religion, kings, priests, and so on will be so complete that never again will the Roman Eagle appear, nor her heads, wings, little wings, etc. This can only be accomplished by an atheistic infidel revolution on the Continent. As the author forecast in 1940, the obvious agency to bring this about is the spread of COMMUNISM on the high tide of Russian victory prestige. Time will show. But it would seem that the fiery destruction of the 2,000 years' old Roman civilization could only be achieved by an atheistic ideology sweeping in. With the *moral* backing of such a great power as Soviet Russia, such a revolution seems inevitable." (emphasis mine.)

Right here, let us digress to see what Attorney General Tom Clark had to say in Des Moines, Iowa, July 24th, and published as Special to the New York Times July 25th, 1947. Quote:

"Atheistic communism was spreading with the speed of a prairie fire. He called for a World Brotherhood of the future built "on the rock of religion" as an answer to the present challenge to democracy and Christianity by would-be destroyers of both. He addressed 5,000 pastors, Sunday School superintendents and lay volunteer religious teachers assembled by

the International Council of Religious Education. Mr. Stassen had been elected to a second term as president of the council."

"We are living in a world in which anti-christian doctrines are spreading with the speed of a prairie fire," he said.

"The time has passed when we can dismiss the spread of Aetheistic Communism as a phenonomen of the lunatic fringe."

"No longer do we visualize the destroyers of democracy and Christianity as a bomb-carrying bewhiskered madman in heavy boots."

"Today he is streamlined in all kinds of guises, sometimes behind a democratic front."

The principles of Christianity, he continued, encompassed democracy and under them flourished, " the doctrines of the dignity of man, the system of free enterprise, free thought, free speech."

"As we face the future we must build a generation of young Americans alert to our traditions, conscious of our world responsibilities, aware that we must find a way to live at peace with the rest of the world."

Wonder if Mr. Clark knew about this Mr. Jeffers and his prophecies, certainly they are not in conformity with the thought of building a generation of young Americans alert to our traditions. Today our American youth is *not* being taught the traditions of this country. They are learning only that the United Nations must be supported and that they are citizens of the world.

And from the columns of Time Magazine, July 22, 1940, we find this interesting item:—"Last week, with totalitarianism — in the ascendancy throughout Europe and democracy fighting for its very life, first stirrings of a counter revolutionary movement to reassert democratic principles became apparent. Once a revolutionary idea of the first order, democracy, reasoned a small group of thoughtful Britons, like Basil Kingsley Martin and Cyril Connolly, was a latent force, which if it could be revived in Germany, Italy, Poland and France, would offer the easiest way to crushing Nazism."

"Either we turn this war into a war of *European Revolution* or we shall be destroyed" wrote the New Statesman and Nation of London last week calling all the democratic minded of all countries to arms. There is no half-way house. Against the brute force of Hitler no mere material forces or military power will prevail. But against the idea for which Hitler stands the revolutionary ideas can prevail With that war aim as our strategy, the defense of this island takes on a new form. *Britain becomes the rallying point of revolutionary forces all over Europe and beyond its frontiers*

"Adding his voice to the cause of a democratic revolution, highbrow HORIZON proclaimed, "We are fighting for capitalism, for Europe, for culture, for democracy for Christianity Our Empire, the rich and the rigid."

According to the New York Journal American, October 12, 1947, Mr. Jeffers called himself a "messenger for Yahweh" he was arrested on a parole violation and returned to Atlanta Penitentiary.

It would seem that A. J. Ferris followed the line of the New Statesman and Nation.

The NEW ORDER Published by the Rev. J. A. Lovell, P. O. Box 26, Ft. Worth, Texas. Mr. Lovell grieved greatly that his co-worker Mr. Jeffers was in trouble, May 1, 1939.

FOUR SQUARE MOVEMENT, we find this on page 29 of the Kingdom Voice.

We also find in the Kingdom Voice the same pro-British sentiments, as come from the fountain head 6 Buckingham Gate, London. "The restoration of the House of Israel to God in the Holy Land and of the Jew from Judah who will come under the flag of the Union of Jacob, or the Union Jack."

"Moreover the Arabs know that they owe their freedom from the Turks to Great Britain i.e. Iran, Trans Jordania, India, Syria and other Holy Land countries. The merchants of Tarshish and the young lions are called, my people Israel. All true Bible students know that from the time of King Solomon, until today the merchants of Tarshish today are the same British Israel mercantile fleet or navy."

"*TRUTH*" a quarterly, quoting from a Chicago paper (not named) says: "This movement is religious but non-denominational. The tenets of the movement are those of the fundamental teachings of the Church which believes in proclaiming the whole council of God."

"The Movement takes the position that Anglo-Saxon-Celtic-Scandinavian and kindred peoples and groups in many other nations are the descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel and include all of the Tribes of Benjamin and part of the Tribe of Judah, the Jews of today being the Remnant of the Tribe of Judah."

Direct Credits Societys 606 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, mentioned in the HERALD of OUR RACE: quote, "Fourteen points of remedy are advocated for better living conditions, they would place in the hands of the government all control. For the children, credits are to be issued up to twenty one years of age, to be repaid by them if possible. For those over sixty five credits proportionate to their earning capacity prior to that age. All courts to be appointed by the government who will furnish the lawyers for both sides of a controversy. All persons to furnish sworn statements every so often showing the amount and character of their wealth and the manner in which it was obtained.

This sounds very much like the *Cradle to the Grave Plan*, it was proposed for this country but under the Caption, "The Peoples Progress and Prosperity and Enabling Act", prepared for the Congress in 1935, some of it was passed but not in total. This Bill was written behind closed doors in Washington under the tutelage of Harry Hopkins. Outside the fact that you would be told in what community you could live, what shoemaker, what doctor, what baker, what bank and all the rest of the things which go to make up the every day living, you also found in this bill the plan; the government was to take over all wealth above and below the ground. It also was to take over all the securities you might have in any company worth over a hundred thousand dollars. As you turned over to the Treasury the certificates you would receive in return a government certificate. On the original you would have to place your photograph, your finger prints. The government certificates were to be issued on the basis of payment in five years. they were to be without interest and without tax. If you should die

before the full payment was made by the government, ANY UNPAID PORTION REVERTED TO THE GOVERNMENT. In other words you could not leave wife, husband, child or anyone, anything, the government took it all.

Now you will say this is preposterous, in the United States, well as fantastic as it is, it was true. I, personally, had the bill, copied it, sent it out to key people, talked with one of the men who had helped write it, had him tell me about the plan of REORGANIZATION of GOVERNMENT, was shown and held in my hands the letters to this man from the secretaries of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover and John D. Rockefeller Jr. These letters acknowledged the plan and said they were in accord. The man was Albert Sheldon, at that time living in what was known as the Rockefeller hostelry on 54th St., N. Y. City.

Reporting this "find" to Mr. Trevor, then Chairman of the American Coalition, he asked me to have it photostated for him, which I did. I had seen the bill at the office of the Organization 'Order of 1776.' Mr. Gulden was not involved in the plot. He had been successful in getting hold of it. I talked to Mr. Sheldon at the Golden Rule Foundation, 60 East 42nd St., New York, (part of the Rockefeller propaganda machine). In returning the Bill we, a Mrs. Kafka who had been instrumental in telling me about it, had to take it to the old Segal-Cooper Building, Sixth Avenue. The building was unoccupied, one elevator only was running, we were taken to the sixth floor, here we found Mr. Sheldon in an empty loft with a kitchen table and three chairs.

Discussing the bill with him, he told us that there was an uncertainty about where the capital of the world should be, they had seven cities in mind, New York seemed to be the final choice, the United Nations. In talking about the whole situation, I turned to Mr. Sheldon, saying, "But that is British Israel." Rather surprised he asked, "Do you know about that?" I told him, "Yes." When he proceeded to tell us that Henry Ford was giving a great deal of his time and money to it." Again I said "Yes, I know, But Mr. Sheldon, I do not go along with that plan, it is not good for the United States."

We left the building together, Mr. Sheldon did not leave us, until I left, when he turned to Mrs. Kafka with the remark, "What do you do with a woman like that?" Mrs| Kafka turned it off with the remark, "Oh—don't pay any attention to her, she is just one of those New Englanders who has not gotten over the war of the Revolution." That was the end of Mr. Sheldon as far as I was concerned.

But there was a book written about 1944, it was a best seller called, "Under Cover" by John Roy Carlson. I happened to be one of the many in this country accused by Mr. Carlson as, shall I say "subversive", the chief complaint was my expose of Anglo-Saxon Federation or British-Israel. So far as I know I have never met this man, but in the Tablet of August 11, 1945, in a signed letter, Mr. Carlson seems to have discovered that there is such an organization. He has discovered that this is an anti-Catholic movement. Quite true, but that is not surprising, it is England's old trick, divide and conquer, and what is better than the subject of religion to accomplish this? Mr. Carlson admitted it was subversive.

REVELATION May 1936, page 194: "One of the most insidious sources of anti-semitism is a religious movement which pretends that the Jews are the two tribes which are under the curse, while the other tribes which were lost at the time of the captivity are in reality the Anglo-Saxons, Britain and America; that, therefore, it is the duty of these countries to take their own rightful place at the expense of the Jews: This Anglo-Israelism, of course, is a Satanic heresy absolutely in contradiction with the word of God." Here we find opposition to the propaganda.

LIVING CHURCH official organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, November 1936 carried in its letter column articles on the British Israel Theory, the original which brought forth the discussion was in the October 24th issue, written by the Rev. H. Lasselles, Winter Park, Florida, in which he states that the attitude of the young people in relation to God is not their fault but rather that of the parents. He then goes on to say that in England this situation is being met by those who believe and teach the doctrines of the Anglo-Israel theory. He further states—"that if these things are true then they meet the questions of the man in the street. If on the other hand they are not true it should be exposed as a hoax. That many people in this country (U.S.A.) believe these things and are teaching them and it is certain that many sincere and devout people believe them."

I was asked to answer the letter, which I did in the November 7th issue, replying to the editor's note. That contrary to his statement that the theory had been well refuted by the Rev. H. L. Goudge, this could hardly be correct in the light of the fact that the official organ of the British Israel World Federation, 6 Buckingham Gate plainly stated in the inside cover, "this is a movement of the Anglican Church, supported by its Bishops, Clergy, and lay people and the Free Churches. That it was one of the greatest interdenominational organizations of the day. That it had been spread in this country by the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America; that its purpose was for the supremacy of the British Empire, and to the detriment of all others. That it seeks to destroy the Catholic Church and all Catholic countries. It is without question Freemasonry."

Rev. Lascelles replied, also in these columns, "I agree with Catherine P. Baldwin, but there are two points in her letter with which I want to take issue. This theory does not deal with the British Empire as such, except as it is the head of the Anglo-Saxon race; but rather with the whole Anglo-Saxon and other "Israel" nations of the world as a whole. It is certainly not to the detriment of all other "empires and nations" and the "supremacy" is one of SERVICE rather than dominion, in fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham that "in thy seed all nations of the earth shall be blessed."

I have read a great deal of this literature and I believe that no one could read it with an open mind and deny that the whole theory is anything but propaganda, through the spiritual, to build the British Commonwealth of the World over which the British King or Queen would rule.

There are many more instances and leaders that could be brought to prove the existence of this propaganda in this country, if you will follow the trend of events with the information you cannot but see that it is at the base of the unrest in this country.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANTS Presbyterian, Cleveland, Ohio, November 23, 1941 lists in their bulletin America, 1st verse, God Save the King, and then comes Two Empires by the sea.

Two empires by the sea
Two nations great and free
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame
One tongue, one faith we claim
One God whose glorious name
We love and praise.

RADIO EVANGEL. Portland, Oregon, Rev. Willard H. Pope, editor, March 16, 1939 issue, Mr. Pope takes issue with Keith Brooks who had withdrawn from the British Israel theory. Mr. Brooks was thereafter called a left winger or communist.

On their letter head we learn that this organization was incorporated in Washington, June 7, 1935. Its aim is to draw attention to the prophetic destiny of our great and glorious Republic and its participation in the favors of God through the Abrahamic Covenant and the blessings promised to historic racial Israel.

THE TORCH OF ISRAEL editor D. Paul Ziegler, P. O. Box 1442, Washington, D. C.

My first introduction to this branch of this world wide movement was when one of the members of the Organization of the Defenders of the Constitution brought us a copy of their magazine. The Defenders of the Constitution of the United States was organized in 1934 in opposition to Communism.

On the front cover of this copy was the picture of the Rev. Watkins, a retired Baptist Minister, then living at the Hotel Chelsea, West 23rd St., N. Y. City. The Reverend Mr. Watkins had been invited to a meeting of the Defenders held at the Franciscan Hall, West 31st St., N. Y. With him came Mrs. Watkins, and Mr. and Mrs. George Sykes and a Mr. Thomas. We soon learned that Mr. Sykes was in the British Secret Service, and Mr. Thomas was connected with an organization named "Supreme Government of the World", Robert Thomas, Administrator of Public Relations; Object: International Peace. Among its purposes, it aimed to promote Fraternal Communion and Social Intercourse among peoples of nations. This was signed International Peace, Mizpah, Robert Thomas.

It developed later that these men had an old Ford car and that they made trips to Toronto and brought back British Israel literature.

Mr. Zeigler says, "The Torch of Israel is the only exponent of a literal interpretation of the Scripture and that the Scriptures were written to none other than Literal Israel." He further states, "That the New Testament is largely a Gentile-Roman book in which Rome reversed the teachings of Moses.

In a letter from him he states, "After being in the ministry for more than twenty five years, while on a lecture tour in Canada in the early years of the century, giving lectures upon the subject of Israel, we had a real awakening in one of the cities of Canada. In one of the lectures we noticed a very able looking man who was paying close attention to everything that

was said. He was the first to shake hands with me and asked, "How many degrees have you taken in the Masonic Order. I replied, none so far. His reply was "I am a thirty third degree Mason, and you have been telling of the work this afternoon in every one of these degrees." I had been an Anti-Mason, and I came back into the United States with a determination to know more about the Bible and for ten years I separated myself from all churches.

I found that Israel was the "key" which Jesus said the Hamitic Jewish lawyers had taken from the people.

The *UNITED ISRAEL* 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City, with its magazine *United Israel*. In this office we found David Horowitz. In the World Telegram, July 6, 1937 we learn "Cataclysmic upsets in foreign governments, submersion on the whole British empire and a Palestinian influx and revival are among the events predicted to happen within the next twenty years if the prophecies of the Society of the Bible in the hands of its creators came to pass. International in its scope the society is publishing a new Bible from which the foregoing and equally startling implications are taken. The compilers and editors maintain "It is not so much a new Bible as a true Bible." They claim, "That the chief editor has discovered a secret code which interprets much of the old testament." Moses Guibory founded the society in Palestine and David Horowitz came here to start the society. Mr. Horowitz claims that we will witness the end of one civilization and the beginning of another. The stage is all set. He claims that there will be no peace until the positive and negative powers meet in conflict. The positive nations he depicts in the world are the entire Anglo-Saxon race and the Jews. They comprise the whole House of Israel. He further claims that from this will result a universal government.

In the *United Israel* magazine of May-June 1946, we find the article on Palestine-World's Barometer. They claim that with the advent of the United Nations the interests of Russia and Britain clashed. A crisis was reached in the London Conference of 1945 when Molotov walked out. Russia accused the Americans and the British of trying to make Iran a pawn. So grave was the situation that observers feared the creation of two blocks, Western Anglo-American and Eastern Russo-European. This is where we stand today, the tragic part is that the United States is the one who will bear the brunt of a Soviet Russian conflict. This will come as World War III in the Middle East, as predicted in 1935 by the British Israel World Federation.

The important part to the United States is the plan of this British Israel group which A. J. Ferris writes in his pamphlet: "Deliverance from Russia".

Many people will remember Boake Carter, British by birth, columnist and radio broadcaster and his untimely end. Mr. Carter had written an article exposing the British Israel theory for the Philadelphia paper, the Inquirer, October 16, 1940. There was to have been a second article. It never appeared.

In the course of time, Boake Carter met David Horowitz, Horowitz had come from Palestine, he spent long hours with Carter, and finally Boake Carter learned the lesson and went over to what he termed Biblical

Hebrewism. For the first time, the word Israelite meant something to me, writes Carter, in the holy line of patriarchs commencing before Noah, we find one great man named Eber. From this man's name came the anglicized word-Hebrew. One of his descendants was Jacob. Jacob was a Hebrew but if research is correct neither Eber or Jacob were Jews. And you will find that Jacob had a second name, Israel. That all his family were Hebrews and Israelites but not Jews. He had twelve sons by four mothers, one was called Judah, in Hebrew it is Jehudah. The word Jew did not come into being until the birth of Jehudah. By this thinking they try to establish that the descendants of the so called ten lost tribes were Israelites but not Jews. Of the twelve children Joseph had two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh.

If then, he writes, it is correct to conclude that Ephraim of today embraces England, that Manasseh embraces the United States, that the Jews are the descendants of Judah, and that the remaining tribes are represented within the Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Scandinavians and associated people. It becomes quite understandable, writes Carter, how the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic people are Israelites and Hebrews, although they are not Jew, but they are blood relatives of the Jews.

Who was Moses Guibory? According to the story here related he was a scholar who fled from Russia when the Bolsheviks came, and fled to the caves of the Sanhedrin of Seventy.

This coincides with a letter from the Britons to Mrs. James Cunningham Gray of Boston who had written to ask about the British Israelites. The reply was, quoting the letter:—

"Of the British Israel Fed. we know the leaders and many of its members. A number of the members are faithful friends of the Patriot, and on the broad lines of their faith they are patriotic believers in the future success of the Anglo-Saxon Race in the final inter-Jewish struggle for the world supremacy of Christianity or Judaism. It is frequently said that they are on the side of the Jews because they sympathize with the union of converted Jews. I have never heard any evidence that their published belief and aims are not genuine ones, based on the evidence that their Anglo-Saxons are descendants of Israel and modern Jews of Judah."

This seems to tally with the article from the *Jewish News*, June 17, 1938 quote:—"The British Israel Association, which teaches that the Anglo-Saxon people are the true descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel, has submitted a memorandum to the Rowell Commission which is studying the relationship between the political structure of the Canadian Provinces and the Dominion Government proposing that the whole Torah be adopted as the constitution of Canada. . . . One plank in the memo calls for the establishment of a Sanhedrin of 70 to rule the entire Dominion in accordance with the laws of Israel."

The KINGDOM MESSAGE ASSOCIATION with C. Louis Fowler, Director. Their letter head has the seal of the United States and also the so called reverse of the pyramid. They list Destiny as the official magazine. Dr. Fowler conducted meetings at the Whittier Hotel in Philadelphia and in Pittsburgh as well as in New York. Meetings were held here at the Great Northern Hotel, West 57th St., and in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church parlors.

An event of great interest was the annual meeting of the Anglo-Saxon Federation held at the Piccadilly Hotel, 227 West 45th St., Nov. 1944. Back of the dais were flags draped, but the Union Jack of Britain was in the center, the Stars and Stripes were at the right as one faced the dais. On the program was the Convention Theme Song.

Two empires by the sea,
Two nations great and free,
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith we claim,
One God whose glorious name,
We love and praise.

Speakers were Mrs. C. Carson Bransby, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Dr. Conrad Goard, Tacoma, Washington; Markel Y. McConnell, Minister, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. A. Ackley, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. Edward H. Emett; John S. Maxwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Howard B. Rand, Haverhill, Mass.; Dr. C. Louis Fowler, New York.

Dr. Fowler was a member of the old A.P.A. movement, he started the A.B.C. Legion, and held meetings in the Astor Hotel of the Klu Klux Klan. At present he is in Florida carrying on the British Israel-Anglo Saxon policy. He distributed many tracts and books and ran a paper called 'The New Challenge.' In this paper he lists several of the followers of this cult:

Rev. Luke Rader, 4610 East Lake St. Minneapolis 4, Minnesota with his paper the Sunshine News.

The COVENANT VOICE, S. A. Ackley, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPHETIC NEWS HERALD Alexander Schiffner, Editor Box 7, Spokane, Wash.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY, C. O. Stadsklev, Editor, 2928 - 45th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE TALK OF THE TIMES, F. E. Rogers, Box 128, North Park Station, San Diego, Cal.

THE GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM, Clarence T. Rees, 2725 South Willard St., San Gabriel, California.

THE NATIONAL FORECAST, Dr. Charles O. Benham, P.O. Box 251, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Fowler was the distributor of an 86 page pamphlet, titled "When Gog Attacks", printed in Canada, had at the end "The Gospel of the Kingdom is the British Israel Message." On page 29 the author of Chapter 4 explains what happened, according to their interpretation, September 16, 1936 was the day when the British Israelites and the U.S.A. entered the King's Chamber of the Pyramid and are there under Divine Protection and Guidance until August 20, 1953, by which time things will have altered for the better. The aggressor nations having been destroyed as such both politically and militarily, and the Kingdom of God on Earth will be functioning."

It is claimed here, that Israel will set up a correct economic system after August 20, 1953, which the United States will be ready to commence after January 31, 1947 . . .

"It may here be said that from the time of Queen Victoria, the Royal

House has known that they are descended from King David of the Bible. The Royal Genealogical Chart shows this, and copies of this chart can be purchased from the Covenant Publishing Co., 6 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.I.

Page 34 of this book, "When Gog Attacks" we find this Paragraph: "It would appear that the Lion referred to, above, is the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, who is Our Lord Jesus Christ, as the Lion is referred to as the "Anointed One". However, it may be, that Christ uses the British Lion to accomplish His purpose in this case."

"Page 39, as regards the fact that Magog will be used to destroy Babylon . . Britain and the other Israel Nations are too kind hearted to destroy whole populations, whilst Magog and the enslaved nations, who have suffered terrible cruelties from Babylon . . . will have no such qualms."

BIBLE NEWS FLASHES; P. O. Box 77, Lake St. Station, Minneapolis, Minn. October 1942 Dr. W. D. Herrstrom lists many pamphlets and books on Prophecy. All in the British Israel line.

KINGDOM HERALD: edited by Frank Haberman, 22nd St. Station, St. Petersburg, Florida, page 8, June-July issue, "Pax Britannica" quote, "Some of our British Israel friends believe that eventually all the nations will belong to the British Commonwealth of Nations and that therefore it is their duty and destiny to keep the German Colonies, only Germany does not take kindly to the idea."

"A lot of trouble would be saved if both Italy and Germany joined the British Empire as Independent States. Both of these countries are almost isolated today and could be conquered by a combination of the rest of the world against them, for they have no raw materials."

"After that, Britain would have to Conquer France and her colonies, a task that would be comparatively easy. The rest of Europe would then readily join Britain." (end of quote)

Take heed, America, lest you be used as the catspaw to destroy these colonies of France, Indo-China is a very dangerous spot at this time. You must note that Mr. Dulles has a problem selling his all out attack on Southern Asia. Beware, lest you get caught in another Korea, where the United States will supply most of the men and the money, there is nothing to gain for us. Communism is the tool by which Briton is knocking down national governments in the interest of world government, world police and world currency. (Words of Nicholas Murray Butler at the Lord Cecil luncheon, November 19, 1937, Hotel Astor.)

CORONATION REFLECTIONS: quote "Among scenes of medieval splendor that surpassed anything which the old days could produce, George VI was crowned by means of rites that go back to the time of David and Solomon, and confirm the belief that the British Throne is the Throne of David."

EDNA BANDLER: In her magazine called the "*Prophet*" September 1936 in Town Hall, New York. Mrs. Bandler was the widow of a rich diamond merchant and lived until two years ago, 1936, in a mansion, full of gilt and marble built by John D. Rockefeller years ago on West 54th St., She now conducts her services, 1936, from a lavishly furnished duplex

apartment on West 57th St., a neighborhood which swarms with Swamis and Faith Healers."

Mrs. Bandler prophesies in a helter of words. Several of her ideas correspond with those of British pyramidologists who believe that in the courses of masonry and many tunnels are to be found prophecies of the history until the year 2045.

Mrs. Bandler claimed the twelve most powerful nations on earth are the Twelve Tribes of Israel; of which prophecies Mrs. Bandler will identify only England (Ephraim), France (Reuben) and the United States (Manasseh).

Among the claims made by Mrs. Bandler was that "President Roosevelt would be the last U. S. President, that he was God's anointed, because he was divinely ordained, and also because a man's span was 70 years, the President would be allowed to appoint as many Supreme Court Justices as he pleases." How wrong she was.

She also claimed:- and this is in line with the remarks of the Rev. E. J. Springett of Canada, that, "When all communications between the United States and Europe are cut off, when radios go dead, when we are forbidden by decree to speak the name of Jesus, when David, Duke of Windsor, takes an airplane to Jerusalem, then we will know the conflict is at hand."

About now, you are ready to say, What trash! Yes, what trash, yet it is the propaganda so prevalent in this country today, the sad part is that there are so many clergymen involved in spreading it. When the Rev. Springett was in New York in 1939, he went a little further in his predictions for he told us the pipe lines in Iran and Iraq would be set on fire and that when the smoke of battle cleared away we would find the Duke of Windsor as the Christ on Mt. Olive. That we would receive the word some morning in big headlines—the fact accomplished.

Trash, yes, but insidious when it is being taught in our Sunday Schools to the children.

Do you follow the Rosicrucian line? In their magazine page 292, July 1933, you will find "America's Role in the New Order of the Ages." Here again is the seal of the United States together with the so called Reverse, the unfinished pyramid. Here too we find that the destiny of the United States, is, TO LEAD THE WAY. (emphasis mine)

England was smart this time, where before we had eleven patriots to keep us out of the League of Nations, this time we had but three and we are in the United Nations hook, line and sinker, paying the larger part of the maintenance cost and more than that, we are sending our boys to the far corners of the globe as world police and to fight the wars.

What do they claim on page 292: "For a time we were unmindful of our task, we have tried to live as to ourselves alone, and failed. From this failure we shall emerge only as we adopt a program consonant with a Commonwealth of Nations and the Brotherhood of Man." That is the world government that you hear so much about wherein we lose our sovereignty, the right to say how our children shall be educated what we shall eat and wear, how we shall live. No longer can they say to us—world government comes as the result of World Wars I and II. It is a plan that has been long in the making.

REVELATION, May 1936, Donald Grey Barnhouse, editor, American Bible Conference Association in the Column "A Window of the World." "One of the Criticisms of the so-called Oxford movement comes to us from a French pastor. "The principle characteristic of Buchmanism, however, is the way it manoeuvres about among the different religions and belongs to none but itself. It fraternizes with the most opposite religions. It certainly does not have Christ as its center. It unites faith and unbelief. Repeat it, Buchanism is a mixture, a confusion, a subtle linking of truth and error. The Bible has a very secondary place in the movement and the Lord Jesus is not represented as the Saviour of Sinners."

In the column *TOMORROW*: Revelation May 1936 states, "One of the most insidious sources of anti-semitism is a religious movement which pretends that the Jews are the two tribes which are under the curse, while the other tribes, lost at the time of captivity, are in reality Anglo-saxon, Britain and America; that, therefore, it is the duty of these countries to take their own rightful place at the expense of the Jews. This Anglo-Israelism, of course, is a Satanic heresy absolutely in contradiction with the word of God."

"*CHRISTIAN PROGRESS* June-July 1936 edited by Evangelist Warren Burns, 147 Barrett St., Schenectady, N. Y. page 8, captioned "The coming perfect economic system" The New Earth, The Coming Perfect Civilization, The Coming Perfect Social System. The Coming Perfect International Relations.

Page II, "No more France—No more Germany—No more America.

By what name will the saved be known?

"In other words, you are an Israelite in the sight of God."

And the nations of the New Earth will be known as the Commonwealth of Israel, then follow the names of the twelve tribes.

THE TALK OF THE TIMES by F. E. Rogers, Box 128, North Park Station, San Diego 4, California and the radio program of the *Church of the Covenant*, The Rev. Millard Joseph Flenner, P. O. Box 988, Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Flenner also goes to Detroit to lecture, he prophesies the same line.

AMERICAN ASTROLOGY, February 1936, Paul G. Clancy editor, page 34: "Then by means of what is called the Ante Chamber, it supplies a perfect symbolic history of events since November 11, 1918 to May 28-29, 1928 at that point he writes: "we enter what is called the second low passage. This extends to September 16, 1936."

PELLEY'S WEEKLYS William Dudley Pelley, editor, January 15, 1936 issue of the official organ of the Silver Shirts, P. O. Box 1776, Asheville, North Carolina, states, "From a date representing November 11, 1918 to the date of May 28, 1928, which was the date that commodity prices throughout the world reached their peak and then started down into the beginning of these past seven years of depression, there is a distance in inches marking the intervening months in a larger compartment known to Pyramid students as the Hall of Truce, in Chaos. Then the second low passage measured in inches that represent months is ended and humanity steps out into the allegorical King's Chamber" . . . And it means that September 17th of this year marks the commencement of a whole new sys-

tem of economics in this nation. It looks as though the Pyramid had a special marking for setting up the Christian Commonwealth." The Christian Commonwealth means the British Commonwealth of Nations, whereby this country loses its sovereignty.

BEACON LIGHT, Atascadero, California. William Kullgren, Editor, states: "That September 16, 1936 is the day when we will emerge from the old social order to the new".

NEW YORK SUN, February 21, 1936 has an article, captioned "End of Depression," Dr. Strath Gordon sets date as September 16, 1936.

Dr. Strath Gordon is British by birth, he has spent a great deal of his time in this country as a lecturer, amongst the places was Hill School for Boys, two of whom I know fell for the propaganda.

Strath-Gordon, as he is popularly called, based his conclusions on the ancient inscriptions on the Great Pyramids in Egypt. The inscriptions he declared were of prophetic nature.

Not only did the ancient building clearly indicate that this depression period will end chronologically on September 16, 1936, he said, but they indicated also that this depression would come upon us the 28th day of May.

This series of lectures was scheduled at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, sponsored by the Rev. Henry Darlington. However, they were so obnoxious to some of the parishioners that the lectures were changed to the Ethical Culture Church on Central Park West, New York.

It was in the January 1937 issue of the magazine *New Liberation*, that Mr. Pelley tells, "Why you should keep your faith in Pyramid Prophecy." In this article Mr. Pelley tells us that looking backward now, most pyramid students recognized that May 29, 1928, the great economic depression throughout the world truly started. That May 20, 1928 was the date at which post war commodity prices throughout the world reached their peak, to start down next day toward the economic chaos actualized by the stock market crash of October 24, 1929. "Let us recall to your mind the statement from the National Message—in which we were advised that, "I was told the stock market crash was coming and I sat back and waited for it to happen."

To those who lost their all it should be of interest to know that these things were said to be depicted in the Pyramids in far away Gizeh and that no one lifted a hand to warn the American people. Of course not, all these numerical calculations had been worked out before and the dates failed completely.

"If you can bring your mind to accept these things, then you should rejoice that Mr. Roosevelt was reelected in 1936, for if he had not been," said Mr. Pelley, "the whole business of Christ or Anti-Christ would have been nebulously delayed to the detriment of the country."

THE HERALD OR OUR RACE, published by the Covenant Evangelistic Association Inc., 1828 Dracona St., Bakerfield, California. Philip E. J. Monson, President and Founder, also a Reverend, carries an interesting item in its January 1939 issue, page 3:—Captioned, "President Roosevelt's Address to the 76th Congress." Note: "President Roosevelt warns especially

those non-Israel nations that are arraigned against the Christian-Israel nations and their democracy, that this is an unwise course." He said: "A nation which relegates Christianity, democracy, and international good faith to the background, can find no place for the Prince of Peace. This reaches the crux of the international situation today. These heathen nations of Italy, Atheistic France, modernistic Prussia, Communistic Russia, Spain, Japan are all violently opposed to a *Christian Theocracy*, but the Kingdom of God ruled over by the Jesus Christ will be established with the *Capitol at Jerusalem*, in spite of their attempts to sweep it away."

"*It is quite evident that the Duke of Windsor will be recalled to London and may take up the reins of government in Jerusalem. He is the only man fitted for the post.*" (emphasis mine)

"Again the President warns against pacifism and urges that every American defend their faith and ideals. We mailed President Roosevelt a copy of our new booklet, "The Menace of Our Faith", denouncing pacifism and urging preparedness with adequate means of defense."

"He urges us to meet their warlike attitude of aggression with a sufficiently armed force."

"Then he strikes a blow at dictatorships saying that we can put no trust in their decency, for they have violated the rights of other smaller nations."

"Taxes are welcomed as the price of our freedom, but our worthy leader fails to point the nation to God's superior method of taxation. It seems that God has used Mr. Roosevelt as a man of DESTINY (emphasis mine) to lead up to the overthrow of the present Babylonian economic system, but we are convinced that had Governor Huey P. Long lived he would have been the right man to institute the Kingdom Administration, but the Big THREE, the Standard Oil, the Cotton and the Sugar Interests in Louisiana saw to it that he was put out of the way."

"This is to be the Coming Fight in U.S.A. Big Business is opposed to the Kingdom Administration of Jesus Christ and they are pumping formaldehyde into a dead system in the hopes of keeping it alive. What a false hope." end of quote.

HERALD TRIBUNE, New York, August 10, 1952 has an interesting article from Cairo, Egypt, captioned, "Theorists say Great Pyramid predicts Future." August 20, 1953 is next day on which they declare, it foretells big event—quote: "What will happen on August 20th, 1953. Will that day mark the beginning of World War III Some people say it, August 20th, 1953 is one of the significant days mysteriously pointed out in the Pyramid."

This article brings out that many times dates have been made that were not correct, that none of the prophets predicted the outbreak of World War II, that in 1942 they said they had started it all wrong." This should make people realize the fallacy of these prophecies, that they are just propaganda.

NEWSTAB, November 1941, a tabloid sheet, on the front cover are full length pictures of the Duke of Windsor with the "DUCHESS" and the caption "WILL THEY UNITE AMERICA and BRITAIN". Page 2 gives

us the caption, "RESTLESS WINDSOR, AMBITIOUS WALLY. THEY MAY GO PLACES." It then goes on to say, quote: "Is the former King of the British Empire being groomed for an important role in the International New Deal that is now taking slow but sure shape in the long range strategy of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill."

"But powerful sources in positions of authority believe that only a mishap can now frustrate a carefully arranged plan devised to return the former Edward the VIII to a predominant post in the post war world More important was the fact that important people who want to create a world federation of nations had let their eyes rest on this man."

Page 3. Captioned . . . "How an Anglo-American Union would dominate the World." Union of Britain and America is no fantastic dream. Powerful forces on both sides of the Atlantic believe in it, and Edward Windsor, weary of exile in small posts, and his American wife are being projected as the figures of destiny by those powerful forces."

That's what Incognito, a former diplomat in Washington, who is in a position to see the inside of the picture says." For obvious reasons TAB cannot reveal Incognito's Name."

Fantastic you will say, not at all, Edward, (David) was brought up to believe that he, the first born of King George V and Queen Mary was to be King of the World. All as per the genealogical chart which hangs in Windsor Castle with copies distributed by the British Israel World Federation, 6 Buckingham Gate, London.

You cannot believe it, then read what Gwendy McGowan cabled to the New York Sun while covering the Economic Conference, London, January 3, 1946. quote:—"The Duke of Windsor might have the top post in the World Government, that he would have more power than any Czar of Russia ever had, life and death power over all nations, complete control of finance." (emphasis mine)

But that is not all, an organization was formed called the *Friends of the Duke of Windsor Association*, headquarters were at the home of Mrs. Stuyvesant Chanler, 132 East 65th St., N. Y. This organization worked with the Octavia Society of England. The organization was founded on the 23rd of June 1938. It was my privilege to talk with Mrs. Chanler, just prior to this date, I was shown the By-laws of the organization, you could join for five dollars, and drawing her out in a discussion of the world government, she admitted to my questioning, that a world government would entail a head, she shrugged her shoulders, but when I said, "I understand it is to be the Duke of Windsor, she beamed, happy that I should know and admitted, "Yes, that is it." It was the New York Sun, December 1936, who published the statement that Edward was the subject of prophecy, that he would never be crowned King of England.

The first step toward this was to create a position for him, international in scope, Ambassador-at-large for Democracy and Peace in the world. They do admit that the Duke had not been consulted about this international post. We do know that such a movement has been suggested in Washington.

WOMAN VOTER, published in Washington, D. C., is dedicated to this British Israel movement. In their January 1936 editorial they make this

observation: "Students and writers have demonstrated and proved to be a fact that the Anglo-Saxon Celtic races are descendants of the Northern Ten Tribes Kingdom of Israel. They are not Jew, for the Jews are the Southern Kingdom only. In 721 B.C. Israel was carried into captivity, migrating westward, in the process of time, they arrived in successive invasions and under different tribal names in the British Isles, yet all of the same stock."

"Our message is two-fold; first a call to awaken to our identity as God's Kingdom people, who have developed into the nation and the company of nations of ancient prophecy and modern times; Second, after awakening to our national identity then to acknowledge our national responsibility and keep his Covenant, obeying His Commandments, statutes and judgments."

THE SIGNS OF OUR TIMES, by the Bible Advocate, Stanberry, Missouri, has the same line of prophecy and lists other tracts, *The Battle of Armageddon, The Coming of Christ and Our Time in Bible Prophecy*.

Then, too, there is *Frank E. Norris*, who plies between Detroit and Texas, preaching to large outdoor audiences when the weather is suitable.

Christian Racial Fellowship Foundation: Box 365, El Monte, California. W. Scott Grant, General Secretary. An address by the Rev. Keith Brooks July 12, 1936, Church of the Open Door gives some interesting comments, page 6, Why was the World War Fought? It undoubtedly marked the beginning of the end of "the time of the Gentiles, and the beginning of the building of Zion."

THE PRESBYTERIAN, May 14, 1936 pages 6, 7, 8. The Rev. Arno C. Gaebelein tells us the same story in the "Future Fulfillment of the Promises of Israel, Part II:

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES: In this book "Thy Kingdom Come" written by Pastor Russell in 1890, and published in 1891 by the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society we find the same Prophecies, the Witnesses, The Pyramid in Egypt, the restoration of Israel, the setting up of the Theocratic State.

It is interesting to note that General (President) Eisenhower's Mother was a believer in the Jehovah Witness theory, that he was brought up in that atmosphere.

DEFENDER MAGAZINE, November 1934, edited by Rev. Gerald B. Winrod, pages 14, 15, 16, 17 the article captioned, "Does the Great Seal Suggest Christ's Return?"

"There is evidence that the 18th chapter of Isaiah has to do with the United States. Here the prophet refers to an unnamed country that will be existing in that period of the world's history when Israel is returning to Palestine since Israel is regathering to the National Homeland at the present time, this utterance must refer to some nation prominent in world affairs today."

Mr. Winrod takes the position that the United States is the only nation that can answer to the Scriptures. He claims there is a remarkable similarity between the government as set up by Moses and the plan inaugurated by the Founders of the United States.

To prove his case further he states the government of Moses was divided

into 13 divisions, this occurred when Ephraim and Manasseh were separated.

He contends our courts were constructed on the same plan as that depicted in Exodus.

Mr. Winrod states that the seal, both obverse and reverse were adopted and were biblical. Referring to the Seal, where it is kept, its significance, that it attests the verity of the President's signature.

Surely you cannot believe that once attested with the Seal, you can pick it up and reverse the Seal. Did you ever see or hear of such things, of course you haven't.

When Mr. Winrod gets to the reverse (so called) he describes it, "The All Seeing Eye above us portrays the infinite intelligence and omnipresence of God. It indicates the coming down of a higher social and religious order. It symbolizes God coming down to earth. *It provides for replacing the American Government with a higher form of government.*" (emphasis mine)

"To the Christian believer and student of Prophecy, all of these things point to the coming of Jesus Christ, whose government will replace the miserable governments of man."

Thus writes Mr. Winrod. The question is, does he wish us to believe, for all this is parallel with the theory of the British Israel World Federation, if not the theory itself, that the Throne of England is the Throne of David, that is to last forever and that they (the British) are to rule as Christ until He comes with the Capital in Jerusalem?

After the third term election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, there appeared a pamphlet,—"The Last Revolution" with no named author but evidently written by the author of the "Great Pyramid's Message to America" in which book the author predicted (1932) Mr. Roosevelt, if elected, would assume the powers of a Dictator. This author writes:—"Interpreted in Kingdom's bulletins 2-9 President Roosevelt's New Deal experiments in the light of Pyramid Prophecy which had indicated the beginning of a New Social Order in America, I pointed out," said he, "that America was headed for a Socialistic State."

ARMAGEDDON HAS COME: by Frank Haberman, The Kingdom Press, St. Petersburg, Florida: page 10, Mr. Haberman here speaks of Divine Numerology, quote: "We are witnessing here a practical demonstration of spiritual mathematics; 888 is the number of a new order ordained by Christ, the Master Builder of the Universe; and 2×888 gives us 1776, when the Novus Ordo Seclorum commenced in America. 2520 years after the old order had died in Palestine.

"When this year the mystical number 1776 was also stamped on the Lend Lease Bill, it signified to us that another important stage in the building up the New Order had arrived."

In Chapter 13 of the book Armageddon Has Come, the reader will see that the 31st of January has been an important date in British-American relations. The "Index Pyramid", discovered by Mr. Davidson is the geometrical construction of the Great Pyramid, fixed the 31st of January, 1917 as the beginning of a cycle of Renewal of 30 Solar years, during which cycle GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE TO BE REUNITED AND THUS BECOME THE NUCLEUS OF THE KING-

DOM OF HEAVEN UPON THIS EARTH AFTER THEY HAVE
PASSED THROUGH THE FIRES OF AFFLICION

"America is going to the help of the motherland because it is our duty to do so and our Destiny, prearranged ages ago in the council of the Almighty-by Him who promised Israel He would restore them after the Seven Times of their punishment had expired. Who appointed the year 1776 A.D. as the birthday of the New Nation and is now going to unite them again through the Lend-Lease Bill No. 1776. Students of the *British Israel Truth* have been expecting such a UNION FOR YEARS." (emphasis mine.) Published first in 1932, the Great Pyramids Message to America."

Page 76: "Armageddon, then, began on the 16th of September 1936. The Anglo-Saxon as well as their enemies would do well to recognize the hectic times in which we are living as the period of the Harvest of the Earth, extending until the 20th of August 1953."

Page 106: "Part of the yoke of bondage of which Jeremiah is speaking is the yoke of debts and bonds which our Babylonian System has laid upon the people. Both Great Britain and America are piling up a war debt that will become too staggering to bear; which will lead both nations to bankruptcy. National bankruptcy however, will prove their national salvation, for then our governments will be compelled to abandon our "bond system" and issue national credit — which is the system of the coming of the Kingdom of the Lord." Much more could be said of this source.

"Money", said this author, "should be only a medium of exchange-tickets merely to move goods from producer to consumer and never something to be saved, hoarded and worshipped as mankind is doing. The saving and hoarding of money may have had its place in the past in the age of scarcity, but in a machine age it has become obsolete and it will become a crime in the Kingdom Age that is ahead of us, punishable by extinction."

In predicting the 1944 election as the last one we would have, this author, Frank Haberman, like all propagandists is wrong again, and that makes one wonder why people will follow such false ideology.

Then this author states, "There is going to be weeping and gnashing of teeth when Uncle Sam begins paying his debts with *new currency* instead of with bonds." What new currency, can it be that he is referring to, the common currency with Great Britain which they have been planning? We know that common currency will put Britain's debts upon the shoulders of the American people.

This is the kind of propaganda that Professor Toynbee is telling the American people around the country. British author and lecturer, he is making a tour of the East Coast colleges, as well as Bryn Mawr, Pa., telling the people that the United States is the ruler in the world today.

When we subject our youth to this kind of propaganda is it any wonder that their point of view is warped? Is it any wonder that they have an Un-American point of view, one slanted to a World Government? These young people are to be pitied, not censured, they do not realize what loss of sovereignty will mean to them. They only know two decades of war and chaos, they want peace, it is our duty to see they have a just peace, an honest peace, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

TABERNACLE NEWS Englewood Baptist Church, Englewood, Colorado, March 20, 1939 in Excerpts from sermons: H. C. Ownbey and T. H. Master, page 4, "What the world needs is the universal reign of an absolute Despot, who shall have infinite love, wisdom and power. Such a Monarch is coming soon, and we believe, coming soon."

In the *ANGLO-SAXON WORLD*, Vancouver, British Columbia, Millard Joseph Flenner of *Dayton Ohio*, has an article, May 1947, Captioned: "Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem." Mr. Flenner tells us that the land of Palestine has become the center of much controversy, that the word of God has been disregarded for it never had belonged to the Semites. He claims that Abraham did not deed Palestine to the Arabs but gave them the right to live there without deed, nor do they possess it by conquest since they were defeated in 1917 by British forces.

"Abraham through Isaac gave Jacob the birth right to Palestine and Jacob gave Palestine to his favorite sons Ephraim and Manasseh—Britain and America, The land that today is the center of dispute with the attempts to throw out the "Throne of David"—the British Throne, which had been given the reigning right with the exception of the years 603 B.C. and 1917 A.D."

"The Dead Sea is known for its 2,000 billion dollars of wealth (1927) in mineral salts and 1,200 billion dollars in oil deposits (1941). This is the bone of contention."

"The claim is made by Flenner that the Jews, descendants of ESAU laid false claim to this land and are buying the land to outvote the Arabs demanding the State to replace the Throne of David, which alone holds sceptre rights by Divine Decree."

Mr. Flenner claims that through Lend Lease we maintained the rights of the Arabs to Palestine, for had not the Arabs kept Britain supplied with oil in World War I? They cannot be brought out by ballots or terrorism and they will stand by us in defense of the Holy land." end of quote.

Chief Rabbi Hertz, London wrote to Captain Merton Smith of the Canadian Forestry Corporation November 18th 1918 (See *Destiny* February 1947) page 52 and clinched the fact that Ephraim and Manasseh were not known as Jews and thus Palestine deeded to Ephraim and Manasseh does not belong to Jews. The Jews, said Rabbi Hertz, are descendants of the Tribes of Judah and Benjamin with certain number of descendants of the Tribe of Levi."

MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE, Chicago, Illinois: An International Prophetic Conference was held November 5-12, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 123 West 57th St., New York City, and at Mecca Temple. Scheduled as the greatest assembly of Prophetic scholars of the day we find as the speakers, Rev. William Ward Ayer, New York, Rev. Donald Barnhouse, Philadelphia, Rev. Otto F. Bartholow, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Arthur I. Brown, M. D., C. M., F. R. C. S. Bible Teacher, Toronto, Canada, Rev. Lewis Sperry Chafer, Dallas, Texas, Bishop William Culbertson, N. Y. and Phila. Synod of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church; Rev. George Duglas, Cardiff, Wales. Schuyler English, L. L. D. Journalist, Our Hope; Rev. Arno C. Gaebelein, author and Bible Teacher; Frank E. Gaebelein, Stony Brook,

N. Y. Dan Gilbert, LLD, General Secretary, World's Christian Fundamental Association; Morris Gordin, Converted Communist, Author, lecturer; Rev. Vance Haynes, Charleston, South Carolina; Rev. Will H. Houghton D. D. Moony Bible Institute, President; Rev. T. Christie Innes, M. A. F. R. A. I. M. R. A. S. Presbyterian, Toronto; H. A. Ironside, Little D. Moody Memorial Church, Chicago, Ill. Rev. Harold S. Laird, D. D. Wilmington, Delaware; Robert G. Le Tourneau, Peoria, Ill, Erling C. Olsen, New York, N. Y. Rev. P. W. Philpott, Hamilton, Ontario; Rev. Harry Rimmer, Author, Bible teacher; Rev. W. H. Rogers, First Baptist Church, N. Y. (British born) Rev. L. Sale-Harrison, author, bible teacher, Rev. Wilbur M. Smith, Moody Bible Institute; Charles G. Trumbell, Editor Sunday School Times; Rev. Ralph Gale Turnbull, Blackpool, England; Prof. William H. Wrighton, Athens, Georgia and others.

FATHER DIVINE: New York; Krum Elbow, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. looked upon by his followers as God, both of the colored race and the white. The flag of this cult carries the pyramid and the all seeing eye. It is all part of the British Israel Movement. Spoken Word Magazine 1935-1936.

It was in 1942 that a service was held at Christ Church April 23, 1941, Park Avenue and 60th St., New York. At this service there appeared a flag, new to most of us. Picture in your mind, the American flag, but with the stars in the field gone, replaced by the British Union Jack, and superimposed upon that a gold star of 8 points. The Philadelphia Ledger reported the meeting, spoke of this flag and made the comment that it was too bad, the flag, carried in procession was not proceeded by the British Union Jack to show that we came from Britain and were now returning to it.

This particular propaganda was sponsored by Charles Davis of Cape Cod, and New York City. Thoroughly British in his sentiments, Mr. Davis, distributed much literature. He established the home of, "World Peace Monument," he called for one flag over the United States of America and the British Empire.

He advocated that, "The United States of America and the British Empire should come together under ONE FLAG emblematic of both the Union Jack and the Thirteen Stripes with the Gold Star of Bethlehem, of Almighty God, denoting Unity and PEACE EVERLASTING."

"In 1932 H. R. H. Prince of Wales, who became King Edward VIII, was invited to be in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. at the meeting of the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America, the representative of the British Israel World Federation, in both of which Davis is a life member. The B. I. W. F. was organized by Disraeli under mandate from Queen Victoria for the specific purpose of bringing together the British Empire and the U. S. A. under ONE FLAG. There are today millions of adherents all over the world committed to bringing about the UNION. The Government, The Royal Family, The Aristocracy, The Church of England, The people of the British Empire are a unit in favor of such UNITY. Why not the U. S. A.?"

The Society of Friends, joined for this event in 1932 and that "Great Quaker", Rufus Jones, authorized the following to be printed in the November issue of "World Unity", reproduced here with some additions.

The flag that is described here has been used in New York as well as in England. It was also used on the four folder which was distributed at the time Earl Baldwin came to New York for the Congress on Education for Democracy. This meeting was presided over by William F. Russell, with Nicholas Murray Butler as Honorary Chairman, and Winthrop Aldrich as Vice Chairman. This folder was presented at the dinner held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel August 1939.

Quoting the remarks of several well known men on the question of this unity Mr. Davis gives:

"*John Bright*, the great Cabinet Minister of England, a forebear of Davis, Birmingham, England, 1888, his last public appearance Said:—

"In England, Canada and the United States there are over 150 million people having the same language, the same literature, mainly the same laws and the institutions of freedom. May we not hope for the highest and noblest federation to be established among us. Under different Governments it may be, but united by race, by sympathy, by freedom of industry, by communion of interests and by a perpetual peace." Meaning One Flag.

"*CECIL RHODES*: On January 1, 1899, in his last will, created the famous Rhodes Scholarships to:—encourage and foster the union of the English Speaking people—Meaning one Flag."

"*Admiral Lord John Fisher* First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, (He made the British invincible in the world war) calling the attention of Davis to the above quotation from John Bright, said in 1910:—"I have always hoped for ONE FLAG over the British Empire and the United States of America."

Andrew Carnegie, (one of America's greatest industrial Capitalists) stood for one flag over the United States of America and the British Empire. He designed the flag—the British Union Jack backed by the Stars and Stripes. This flag has since been flown over his home Skibo Castle in Scotland every day of the year.

"*The Carnegie Foundation* Original Endowment was \$125,000,000. It was established April 18, 1905: to promote the advancement and diffusion of Knowledge and Understanding among the people of the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies."

"*The CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE*: was created and Andrew Carnegie said on December 14, 1910: You can consolidate the English Speaking Race (so as to) render war impossible" This great business man knew as did Coleman duPont, that there was more wealth thru PEACE than thru war."

GENERAL COLEMAN DU PONT: (the leading executive financier of the U. S. A. and a great engineer) in 1914 said: "There is more money in powder under PEACE than thru war."

"*Theodore Roosevelt* President of the United States of America, in his Nobel Peace Prize address at Christianna, Norway, 1910 advocated, "a league of peace — to prevent by force, if necessary, its being broken by others—The establishment of a police power—to prevent violence as between nations."

"*THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*:

passed unanimously a joint resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives, in 1910:—"Constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace . . ." Thus advocating ONE FLAG over all the nations of the world.

"*Calvin Coolidge* President of the United States of America said: "Magna Carta is the background of all that we have."

"*Davis*: Why not a United World Peace Empire Magna Carta."

"*Will Rogers*: said May 11, 1935: in suggesting that King George and Queen Mary should come to America to talk, "Reunion of the two countries." We maybe could make some arrangements with them satisfactory to them that we could get back with them."

STANLEY BALDWIN: Lord President of the Council, later Prime Minister of the British Empire, said at Albert Hall, London, England, June 14, 1935, that:—" . . . he dreamed of world peace . . . guaranteed by the navies, manpower and economic resources of Great Britain and the United States . . ."

WHATS NEXT. Harry J. Gardner, 1044 so. Olive St., Los Angeles, California brings the same line of prophecy.

FELLOWSHIP MESSENGER: P. O. Box 706, St. Petersburg, Florida. Advocates the WORLD FELLOWSHIP, Conway, New Hampshire.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP, Charles F. Weller, Founder and President, Conway, New Hampshire; with his wife Eugenia are the two General Executives. Also and next on their letter head we find the name of Charles Davis, Founder-Trustee, World Government Foundation (operating as a special Council of World Fellowship, Inc.) Bass River, Cape Cod, Mass; next we find Irving Fisher, Hon. Chairman, World Government Foundation, New Haven, Conn. Amy Woods, Director of Fellow Americans, special Council of World Fellowship, Inc. Boston, Mass.; this organization was formerly the "World Fellowship of Faiths." With the original official headquarters Room 901, 155 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois. It seeks to unite people of all countries, races, classes and creeds to promote World Government, of, for and by the people.

It has a long list of members, many familiar names, found in all the so called peace societies, world government groups, Union Now, and so on. Notable among them Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Clarence Streit, Margaret Sanger, Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, E. Haldeman Julius; William B. Lloyd; Rosika Schwimmer; Dr. Edward C. Linderman; Dr. Jennie W. Hughan.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP of FAITHS: founded by Francis Young-husband, London, It declares a world wide international, inter-racial, non-political, spiritual movement, a continuing parliament of all faiths.

Its aim is the realization of peace and brotherhood among the peoples of all faiths, races and countries through building bridges of understanding across the chasms of prejudice; by seeking a New Spiritual Consciousness competent to master and reform the world; uniting the inspiration of all Faiths for the solution of such World Problems as War, Persecution Prejudice, Poverty, Hyper-Nationalism, Economic Conditions, Ignorance, Intolerance, Hatred, Fear.

Spreading the celebration of a WORLD PEACE DAY, August 27th, the anniversary of the Kellogg Briand Pact. Arranging a Good Will Week beginning May 12 and culminating on May 18, the anniversary of the First International Conference at the Hague.

Twenty seven years of successfully striving for Peace, Brotherhood and Progress are culminating in these world wide activities. In 1910 in England;—The "Union of East and West", Began its work for cultural unity. In 1918 the "League of Neighbours" in America commenced working for racial unity. In 1924, the "Fellowship of Faiths" began developing Spiritual Unity. The work grew in 1929 into the Fellowship of Faiths".

In 1933 and 1934 World Parliaments of Religion were held in Chicago and New York. The second was held in London in 1936. The third under the title of International Assembly of the World Fellowships of Faiths" was held in Great Britain in May, June and July 1937. The fourth was held in New York at the time of the World's Fair and in California at the Golden Gate Exhibition, 1939.

The roster of its membership is interesting, containing as Honorary President the Hon. Herbert Hoover, as Vice Presidents, Newton D. Baker, Glenn Frank, Patrick Henry Callahan, Dr. John A. Lapp, Dr. R. A. Milliken, Gov. Frank Murphy, Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Charles H. Rowell, Mr. Felix M. Warburg, and the ever present Mary E. Woolley. Then we find the Rev. Bishop Frank J. McConnell Methodist, as national Chairman, with Prof. E. A. Seligman and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise as Vice Chairman. Then comes a long list of adherents, chief among them was the Rev. A. D. Belden, Prelate to the King.

AMERICA ISRAEL MOVEMENT had as its address, National Headquarters, Wash., D. C. Box 26, The National Director was the Rev. Henry W. Stough. It lists a business address as Box 1226, Miami, Florida. It also has an address at 528 Gay St., Knoxville, Tennessee. Under the Kingdom Gospel column one can see the association with other groups all over the country.

The October 15, 1934 issue captioned Anti-Hoarding Number, NATIONAL EMERGENCY: America Israel Message to avert National Self Destruction and Build GOD'S NEW AMERICA. In this Mr. Stough praises President Roosevelt for the Bank Holiday. He likewise states a belief that the British and the people of the United States are the Israel people, the ten lost tribes, in this pamphlet we find the diagram tracing the line from Abraham.

Proclaiming the forgiveness of debts and no interest, he takes issue with Wall St. which he terms "The Spider's Web", that to follow God's way one must give, give. In other words we are to give to Britain and forgive the debts and interest already owing. What about the American people, must they shoulder the burdens that they did not seek?

Harold E. Stough, one of the sons, has been attending the British-Israel College, located at Harrow Weald Park, Middlesex, England. This son has remained in England working with the Youth of the British Israel. Another son was in Philadelphia with the Anglo-Saxon Federation in that city.

In 1935 the magazine became America Israel, here he tells us that in Hebrew "Britain"—Berith (or Brith) means the Covenant people. We now find that Harold E. Stough has been sent to Palestine by the British Israel Federation of London.

Throughout all this propaganda it is conceded that Manasseh, the United States is the older but that God gave to Britain the greater control. In the November 1935 issue, the statement is made that Mussolini has dared advance, that if successful, would menace Britain.

The December 1935 issue gives us the resolutions of the Methodist Church New York City May 1933 . . . "It is our conviction that industry based solely upon the profit motive is doomed. . . ."

"Our traditional philosophy of rugged individualism must be modified to meet the demands of a co-operative state."

These are the doctrines of Karl Marx.

October 1, 1936, magazine tells us, "While Britain was gathering her immense fleet from various waters of the world for demonstration purposes, operations of the WEST INDIES FLEET WERE MOMENTOUS but unnoticed. For every British craft that was sent to the Mediterrean from the West Indies, a United States ship TOOK ITS PLACE. In order that this might be possible, members of the American fleet came as far as the Pacific, thru the Panama Canal; men off duty were called to their posts in many a naval base. THIS CO-OPERATIVE ATTITUDE AMONG BLOOD BROTHERS OF EPHRAIM AND MANASSEH-ISRAEL, HAS EUROPE RE-MAPPING ITS MILITARY COURSES."

These people claim that "The Throne of Britain is the Throne of David and that every important part of the Coronation is the exact parallel of the time when the Davidic Kings were crowned and that David's House and Throne is ruling over them more than a King, he is anointed as a PRIEST, for the Davidic line of Kings represent the Lord and they occupy the throne of Jesus Christ until he comes back again."

They quote General Jan Smuts as follows:—"I would ask you not to forget in these times the British Commonwealth of Nations". . . Talk about the League of Nations. You are the only League of Nations that has ever existed and you are going to be an ever greater League of Nations in the future."

The following from Britain is distributed by them:—"The Doctrine of the chosen people does not imply the possession of an independent civilization. Britain is the nucleus of a World Kingdom which can hold together in unity many nations and many civilizations. The chosen people are an important thing. But all the families of the earth are the all-important thing. The chosen people are an essential instrument in the Divine Plan, but their importance is in relation to other nations.

"The coming Kingdom, or Universal Brotherhood of Nations, will not be a melting pot, but a harmonious orchestration."

"Anglo-Saxon civilization is a specialized type of civilization specifically created to serve as a nucleus around which all other civilizations may unite and progress in a free and full development."

They go on to tell us that this is not domination but that, "IT IS A SERVICE TO THE WORLD."

Perhaps, but we know what we have when we keep our sovereignty, this plan is an experimentation, it might save the British Empire by setting up the British Commonwealth of the World. Would it benefit the United States, for remember we would have to send our boys to police the world for the British and we would have to pay the taxes for their dominion.

It is an old and wise axiom: "Give not up the old friend for the new."

Showers of Blessing. In a letter to Miss Marilyn Allen of Salt Lake City the Reverend William L. Blessing writes: "they (the communists) have tried in every way to frame me, bluff me, too etc., and I expect most anything to happen anytime. They say that I am their enemy No. 1 and the brains and source of the Nationalists Movements. In one magazine attack—they list G. L. K. Smith, Winrod, Hudson and others as Blessing's friends."

"It is true that I helped in converting G. L. K. Smith to the Anglo-Israel truth, though as yet he has not come out publicly for Anglo-Saxon-Israel.

In the July 19, 1946 issue of "Showers of Blessing," Evangelist Blessing prints one of his sermons: 'Russia the Great Red Dragon.' in which he says:—"The British Empire will be saved only by moving the throne to Canada and the Navy to the waters on this side of the Atlantic and the Army to this continent. Let us hope that many of the English people will be able to escape from the wrath to come and to reach North America before World War III begins, Ephraim (England) must unite with Manasseh (U. S. A.) in North America, the larger latter day land of Israel. After the victory is won, of course, the covenant will be renewed to Britain (Covenant Land) in the islands. I love the English. I am very much pro-British, but I must speak the truth. I dare not prophecy lies or soft things. England and America and all Israel from all over the world must unite in North America and here upon this continent the Russian army will be destroyed when they attempt an all out invasion of Anglo-American Israel. With the victory won the two houses of Israel (Great Britain and the U. S. A.) will be united. "And I will make one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one King shall be King to them all; and they shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all . . . And David my servant shall be king to them all; and they shall have one shepherd; they shall also walk in my judgment and observe my statutes, and do them".

"For 1000 years Israel (Great Britain and the U. S. A.) under King David will rule the world over which Jesus Christ the King Eternal, Immortal, INVISABLE will reign supreme."

The above is evidently quoted from the Cross and the Flag, February 1946, founded by G. L. K. Smith and printed by the Reverend Blessing in his "Showers of Blessing." It all runs true to the British Israel line.

Since South America is part of this hemisphere it may not be amiss to include here the article found in the Standard, Buenos Aires, November 4, 1948, page 6, the article is titled:—"The Great Pyramid Talk" by Mr. Giles. In a letter to the Methodist Youth Fellowship, Dr. Giles says: "There was no construction in the world that had been given so much attention, that it was the Bible in stone, that it prefaced the great events to be manifest

August 20, 1953. All of which is the same theory as the British Israel World Federation of 6 Buckingham Gate, and which theory is for no other reason than to establish in and to the world the supremacy of the British Commonwealth of the World.

Many more quotations could be given but let us finish with the Navy Yard Beacon, Philadelphia, Pa. August 20, 1945 article, page 6, captioned: "Wanted—Grown Up Citizens of the World" by Raymond Swing, (who by the way is British . . . "In the peace to come, you and every American, will be a world citizen as well as an American citizen. This means that all of us will have to measure up to world responsibilities." Wonder if he means that we have to pay taxes to keep British Royalty in luxury, while American boys go to the far corners of the world to keep people under control?

CHAPTER 7

CHURCHILL

This book would not be complete without introducing Mr. Churchill. We do congratulate England on Churchill, now Sir Winston, his great interest is the Empire, he tells us over and over again, that he did not become Prime Minister to liquidate the Empire. He plays a long tune on the note that he is half-American, but it would seem that his great interest in the United States is, how much can he get us to hand over to Britain.

He came and came and came and every time he came he got something. As soon as General Eisenhower was elected President, he came again. He could not wait for the inauguration. It was too important that pressure be brought to have this country take down tariff walls, establish convertability of the pound and dollar, which really means the real goal is a common currency, with England. Long planned for, was it not one of the dreams of Andrew Carnegie?

This will be difficult for many to believe, one can hear them say, what, England do that to this country? Why they are our greatest ally, we could not do without them. Let us look at the record and see just how much love there is for us in this pretended friendship.

To begin with, when we were at war with Spain, this great Churchill, "Churchill entered British Army 1895, serving with the Spanish forces and fired on the American forces. It was a little embarrassing when the Honorable William Langer of North Dakota made this announcement on the floor of the United States Senate. Mr. Churchill was in this country, because you know, we never hit a man behind his back, he was going to speak in Boston, a little more of the Churchillian propaganda. Learning that this statement had been made by the patriotic Senator Langer, Mr. Churchill was a little upset, he sent a telegram to the Honorable Tom Connally denying the fact. Good friend, as he was, Senator Connally rose to his feet and read the telegram to the Senate.

Little did they realize that the records were available, that already these facts had been read to the Senate and were in the Congressional Record. Once again Senator Langer read the record to the Senate.

Mr. Churchill is a brilliant man, but how stupid to try to deny what he has sanctioned in his biography, for you will find the record in World's Who's Who and a very good account in International Who's Who. The preface to these books states "This volume contains an *authentic* (emphasis mine) record of notable men and women throughout the world, page 114, 1940 edition:—

"Winston Churchill . . . He entered the British Army 1895, serving with the Spanish forces against the American forces in Cuba".

International Who's Who, page 158, published by Europe Publications Ltd. London, 39 Belford Square, W. C. 1 the 13th edition, states:—"Churchill entered the army in 1895, served in Cuba with Spanish forces against the Americans. The preface in this book states, "We wish to express

our thanks to all those who, by completing questionnaires or by correcting proofs sent to them have enabled us to bring information up to date and to remind others that unless proofs are returned, no responsibility can be accepted for the accuracy of their biographical records."

In 1946, the Biographical Encyclopaedia of the World repeats: "Churchill entered British Army 1895, serving with the Spanish forces in Cuba."

Webster's Biographical Dictionary, 1st edition by G & C Merriam, publishers, Springfield, Mass., also states that "Churchill served in Cuba with the Spanish forces."

Current Biography, 1940 edition, published by H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Avenue, New York City also states:—"Churchill: He was with the Spanish forces in Cuba." It was repeated in 1942. It is here that we find Churchill quoted:—"He had always thought it a pity that it all had to be so make believe, and that the age of wars between civilized nations had come to an end forever, now he, at least had an opportunity to join civilized Spain in a war against uncivilized Cuba".

Robert's account of Winston Churchill, 1928, Robert H. Mc Bride, publishers, page 32, through Sir Henry Drummond, ambassador at Madrid, (Spain) Churchill:—He joined the Spanish forces in Cuba in 1895. Spain conferred the "Order of Military Merit, 1st class."

While the New York Times, which prints "all the news that is fit to print," in their issue of September 19, 1945 states:—"Churchill fought with Spain in Cuba."

This should be enough to convince the most doubting of Thomases that Churchill did not have so great a love for this country, and we think that the half American must be of Tory extraction. If he were really half American then it certainly borders on treason, for would it not come under the category of destroying this country—by force and violence? It must seem to these unthinking souls that Churchill's great affection is when he wants to put his hand in the American grab-bag. Out of the grab bag he took our money and then our wonderful American boys to die that England might grab some more of the world.

No one will, I believe, dispute the fact that England has never forgotten that she lost this country at the time of the American Revolution. Many excuses have been put forward, that it was really the German King, George the Third, who brought this situation about. They fail, however, to tell you that several attempts have since been made to recover the United States as part of the British Empire. Some go so far as to say that we should never have left the 'Mother Country.' Is it not then reasonable to look back at the record and see what part this Churchill is playing today in this crisis?

Just prior to World War I he became First Lord of the Admiralty. This appointment was bestowed on him by Lord Asquith, the then Prime Minister.

During World War I, Lord Beaverbrook recommended the establishment of the British Ministry of Information, this organization had its headquarters in London with branches in all countries. With this established, the propaganda mill began to work, as a result, under the direction of Sir Geoffrey Butler and Mr. Goode, the New York branch was set up. On

October 26th, 1918 the writers and journalists, a picked crew of industrial publications set out on the steamer Lapland, a troopship, bound for somewhere. They anchored off Staten Island and from there joined a marine pageant of some sixty ships, loaded with men and ammunition and convoyed by destroyers, thus they made their way to England. Here they were wined and dined and filled with propaganda. American boys were dying at the front.

Notable among the entertainments for these journalists was that of the English Speaking Union, whose creed is:—"Believing that the peace of the world and the progress of mankind can be largely helped by the unity in purpose of the English Speaking democracies we pledge ourselves to promote by every means in our power a good understanding between the peoples of the United States of America and the British Commonwealth."

Practical Objects:—To establish branches wherever the English language is spoken, with the view of promoting locally every movement which makes for the friendship of the English Speaking people. To extend the hand of welcome in every country to English Speaking visitors. To make the English peoples better known to each other by the interchange of visits, by correspondence, by the printed word and lectures, by an interchange of professors and preachers, by sporting contests and by any other means. To publish a magazine devoted to the cause of the English Speaking Union. To take every opportunity through the press and otherwise emphasizing the tradition and institutions possessed in common by the English Speaking peoples. The headquarters of the English Speaking Union to be in Washington, D. C. and London, England.

The London organization has for its President the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, O. M. and Ex-President William H. Taft is President of the American branch. Major Evelyn Wrench of the British Library of Information is Chairman of the General Committee." end of quote.

It was at the Newspaper Conference that we first meet Churchill; from his address on this occasion we take the following excerpt:—"But this great struggle, this common cause, which enables us for the future *to write our history together*, has brought us into an association—I care not whether it is an association or alliance—into a comradeship begun in the consciousness of a common cause, pursued in faith to a high and an unchangeable ideal, and now flowing forward smoothly and swiftly in a genuine purpose of world wide welfare, which will enable the British and the American peoples to act together in the closest harmony and sympathy. The Press has played an extraordinary part in this war, at the outset rigorously excluded from even a public show of the military operations, but afterwards taking charge of the whole front. It is not possible to fight a great war like this except with a highly intelligent democracy, and it is not possible to act upon the consciousness of a highly intelligent democracy, except through the agency of a gigantic and innumerable press. We have owed to the Press of this Country a good many harsh criticisms and a good many rough turns, but in the main it has been the great vehicle which has expressed the national will, and it has been an indispensable element, I doubt not, in that marshall ing of American strength which has enabled us to strike this decisive blow

in the great struggle." page 23 Report of the Journalists trip to England.

Again at the Draper's luncheon, Churchill said, "*There will be more wars.* (emphasis mine) Each country has its interests. An international Congress will split on grave problems, and the split will cause war." He advised a congress with power to know the secrets of every country and its war preparations, and put this forth as a great preventative. I urged (Mr. Swetland speaking), that if the civilization of England could enforce peace between colonies of the British Empire, an international congress, backed by military police could enforce peace between the nations." To this Churchill demurred and said:—"England would never give up her navy".

This was the sentiment of Britain in World War I, it was apparently the thought at the time of the Naval Conference when Charles Evans Hughes, conducting the conference, destroyed our American ships, those completed and on the way, while England merely tore up blue prints.

These are the thoughts of the man who has come so frequently to our shores begging for help, more taxpayer's money, more boys to be slaughtered all over the world. This is the man who denied that he had fired on this country, despite the record. In view of the prominent posts that this man has held, that he should deny what has so often been in print is scandalous.

If you will refer to the Saturday Evening Post of October 21, 1939 you will find that Churchill was ever ready to make an alliance with Soviet Russia, and to foster the closest relations with any French government in power no matter how radical its social and economic doctrines. Mr. Churchill's primary consideration has been the British Empire for the past six years. He is by nature an imperialist, no opportunity is lost if he sees a chance to further the empire."

Perhaps the speech that caused most comment in this country was the one made at Fulton, Missouri, March 6, 1946. In this speech he called for "joint Anglo-American military and naval administration and even for COMMON CITIZENSHIP." Under what head Mr. Churchill, and would you, who loves the Empire, expect the American people to become part of that Empire?

Common citizenship would imply a single government, it would be the culmination of the dreams of Cecil Rhodes and Andrew Carnegie, the return to the British Empire. This accomplished they would no longer have to run here in droves with their propaganda, all they would have to do is draft the American boys and tax us to pay the bill for their future wars of aggression or to suppress uprisings against their slavish rule. By this means they would be able to carry out their purpose of the BRITISH COMMONWEALTH of the WORLD. By this means they would be able to further their plan of world control.

This plan of Mr. Churchill is not for the good of the United States or because Mr. Churchill has so great a love for this country. We will go into the plan of this control in a later chapter.

It was all so fantastic and unbelievable that the Honorable Louis Ludlow of Indiana addressed a letter to the Prime Minister of Britain, the Honorable Clement Richard Attlee asking him if Mr. Churchill spoke for the British Government. This was on March 18, 1946, the reply came from

the British Embassy in Washington, April 16, 1946. Written by John Balfour it said:—"The British Information Service in the United States are well aware that the policy of His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom is to be found only in the statements of His Majesty's Ministers, and the Right Honorable Member for Woodford, Mr. Churchill stated very clearly that he spoke for himself only."

This closed the incident so far as Mr. Ludlow was concerned but not so far as Mr. Churchill was concerned for again and again and again, he has agitated for, asked for the unity of the two countries. It is known to the British Library of Information and to the British Government and to the Crowned Heads, as we shall see in further references.

Let us consider a few of the remarks of Churchill relative to the union of the two countries, his own words cannot be denied.

At Richmond, Virginia, as reported in the New York Times, March 9, 1946, Churchill reiterates what he expressed at Fulton, Missouri, saying:—"He was the unofficial but earnest bearer of a message from his people to ours, a simple message, but one which he thinks we can both understand. *"It is that we should stand together"*. This, said the New York Times, "would amount to an Anglo-American military union which would mean, and has been objected to, as one that would not only bind us to fight for the English Speaking peoples but for any part of the Empire already restive under British control".

In his speech Churchill said:—"that it was the destiny of the Will of God that 200,000,000 Americans and Britons in the world should follow a common path." Remember this word, "destiny and the Will of God" words that are playing a large part in subverting the United States.

When Mr. Churchill arrived in Florida, January 18, 1946 as reported in the New York Times on the 17th, he called for this country to help police Europe.

In the Mirror, November 17, 1945, Mr. Churchill forecast a United States of Europe, he forgets that he warned against such procedure.

In the New York Times, September 17, 1944, Mr. Churchill, at the Quebec Conference, told of the need to protect Australia and New Zealand, even South Africa looks with alarm at the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans, said Churchill, "there is, indeed, a sense in which the British stake in the Far East is far greater, not less, than that of the United States. Singapore has for the British almost as much emotional appeal as Pearl Harbor has for the United States. That he did not become Prime Minister to liquidate the British Empire."

It was in 1946, that Churchill, speaking as the minority party in Commons deplored the fact that over one-third of Europe was held under the control of Soviet Russia. He seems to forget that it was he who did and still is seeking to work with Russia.

Sailing home on the Queen Mary, he reiterated what he said to our Congress in 1941; "that we should walk together, he knew not how or the hour but that it was our destiny. He warned that Iran (the Middle East) was a danger spot and might confront the world with a fait accompli. This, too, has a significance as we shall see.

In 1938-1940, when Franklin Delano Roosevelt was collaborating with Churchill, he said to the Mothers of America:—"I promise you, again and again and again, that your boys will not be sent into a foreign war." At this very time when he was seeking your votes under this promise, Mr. Roosevelt was telling Ambassadors Bullitt, Biddle and Kennedy to tell Britain and France that if they were attacked they could anticipate our help.

Quoting the words of Ambassador Bullitt to the Ambassador of Poland, M. Jules Lukesiewies and reported to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, February 1939, "Should a war break out, we shall certainly not participate at the beginning, but we shall finish it." He further told the Ambassador that,—"The President had most certainly said that he was sending aeroplanes to France, for the French Army was the first defense line of the United States." Page 25 Polish Document No. 3.

January 16, 1939, Ambassador Jerzy Potocki, reports to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw as follows:—"The day before yesterday I had a lengthy conversation with Ambassador Bullitt in the Embassy, where he called on me. He is travelling to Paris on the 21st inst. with trunks full of instructions and reports of conversations from President Roosevelt and the Department of State and from the Senators belonging to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The content of these directios I was informed, were:—

1. A new impulse in foreign policy inspired by President Roosevelt who sharply and emphatically condemns the totalitarian states.
2. The war preparations of the United States on sea, land and in the air, which are being executed at an increasing speed at the colossal expense of \$1,250,000,000.00.
3. A moral assurance that the United States are abandoning their policy of isolation and in case of war are ready to grant active support to Britain and France, America being prepared to place her whole financial and material resources at their disposal.

In the report to the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, November 21, 1938 Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador in Washington, in conversation with Mr. Bullitt in his office, then spoke about Britain's complete unpreparedness for war, and about the impossibility of adapting British industry to massed production, especially in regard to the manufacture of aeroplanes. He spoke with unusual enthusiasm about the French army, but confirmed my opinion that the French air force was antiquated. According to what military experts told Mr. Bullitt during the crisis in the autumn of 1938, a future war would last for at least six years and would, in their opinion, end in the total destruction of Europe and the establishment of Communism in every state. Without doubt Soviet Russia would stand to gain most when the war was over. (emphasis mine).

He further said, he, Bullitt believed that the war was inevitable and that, at its close, power alone could put an end to Germany's mad aspirations to expansion. He said, in response to Potocki's question of "What the war would be like," that the United States, France and Britain must rearm on a gigantic scale if they were to be able to confront Germany. "Asked further if the United States would participate in a war of this kind", he replied, "without the slightest doubt, but only if Britain and France make the first move."

The report on the international situation from Portugal to Warsaw tells us that Lt. Col. Chamberlain of the British Military, that he and the other younger members of the Staff agree that Germany and Italy are bluffing and that it is for us to begin the war and the sooner the better. They felt that right now they could count on the help of the United States. Meanwhile Britain was preparing for the conflict. It was Captain Gade of the American attache' who told me that "Our ideals are wholly in sympathy with those of the democracies! At the moment the United States are studying possibilities of speedy assistance for Britain and France. We have come to the conclusion that our assistance must not only, as in the Great War, begin with the active-cooperation of American troops after one year of the war has elapsed, but that 1000 aeroplanes must be dispatched within a week or ten days after war has broken out." Commander Gade is a man of great integrity and a personal friend of President Roosevelt's. Some will recall the late Honorable Senator Ernest Lundein's words to the women who had assembled in Washington to appeal to the Congress against the Conscription Bill. He told us that, "1400 planes had already been sent to France. This was in 1940 when we were hearing again and again that our boys would not be sent to fight on foreign soil. That the Conscription Bill was merely a training bill." Training for what?

At this time Soviet Russia was received and the matter discussed with M. Maisky, the Ambassador, by Lord Halifax, while the Prime Minister expressed the opinion that ideological difference did not matter in a question of this kind. What we are concerned with is our independence, and not alone our own independence but with that of all States that may be threatened by aggression. We, therefore welcome the assistance of any country, whatever may be its system of internal government, not in aggression but in resistance to aggression. Thus did Britain excuse her seeking an alliance with Soviet Russia. Sir John Simon answered the questions put to him during the debate in Parliament, on the question of a Four Power Pact against Germany with the remark, "Considering the peril in which the free countries of the world now stand we should be fools if we did not recognize where assistance might be drawn and gladly receive it."

Climaxing this report the Polish Ambassador states, "Additional difficulty is created by the attitude of the Opposition and of a certain section of the Conservative Party, headed by Churchill, who are definitely planning for a war and regard Soviet Russia as a State with large reserves and potential military power. The difficulty with the Opposition may be increased by the attacks which the resolution to introduce compulsory military service has called forth, for the Government will take into account, and perhaps have to counter, arguments that an 'alliance' or some other form of connection with Russia might have prevented such a drastic decision."

Now we come to the interview between our Ambassador at the Court of St. James, Mr. Joseph Kennedy with M. Jan Waselski, the Polish Commercial Counsellor, June 16, 1939. Mr. Biddle had notified Ambassador Kennedy of the arrival of the Commercial Counsellor and that he would call upon him. Mr. Kennedy discussed the fact that if the present situation continued, the Western Powers would be brought to the verge of bank-

ruptcy. That even if there were no war during the current year, neither Great Britain nor the United States would discontinue or restrict their program of armaments. As a result Great Britain had already privately provided for currency restrictions, it was already impossible to invest British capital abroad, or to transfer it to other countries, without permission of that Government. Each day was bringing fresh difficulties and limitations."

"It was during this conversation that the Ambassador asked me about the situation in Poland and our requirements, which provided me with an opportunity of taking up the subject at greater length." The Ambassador said:—"that we were the only people in Eastern Europe whose armaments, and also whose military qualities could be relied upon with absolute certainty. He asked what we required from Britain in the way of material and financial assistance, he further asked how much cash we were demanding from the British?"

The Polish Counsellor replied "that they were informing Britain of their needs in this respect. The Ambassador agreed that this was the essential point and stated that if the British were going to limit their assistance in this respect at the present moment, they would have to provide ten times as much later on in order to obtain the same results." He also said, "that he would see the Prime Minister and Lord Halifax and would insist on the necessity of aiding Poland immediately with cash."

In conclusion the Ambassador mentioned that his two sons recently travelled all over Europe, and had seen and learned a great many things, and intended after their return to the States, to deliver a series of lectures at Harvard University on the situation in Europe and in the various countries.

The Ambassador attached great importance to these lectures since they would be largely responsible for the trend of public opinion, "You cannot imagine said the Ambassador, to what an extent my eldest boy, who has recently been in Poland, is able to influence the President. I should say that the President believes him more than he does me. Perhaps because Joe pictures the situation with such conviction and enthusiasm."

Order from the Polish Ministry for Trade and Commerce in Warsaw to the Polish Commercial Counsellors in Paris and London, July 13, 1939. Information was given that the British and French shipping firms have already received detailed instructions from the supervisory government offices as to their attitude in case of war, signed L. Mozdzenski.

But you will ask, how do you know these reports are authentic? Here is the proof. Mrs. Harrar and I were in Washington for the annual meeting of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies. After luncheon we called on Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, in the course of the conversation, we referred to these documents. Mrs. Wheeler telephoned and photostats were sent at her request. That ended the matter for the time being, as far as we were concerned.

After a period of time, Mrs. Harrar wrote to Mrs. Wheeler on another matter, identifying herself as having sent the photostats. Following is Mrs. Wheeler's reply:—

Mr. J. C. Flanagan :
Charles L. D.
New York

My dear Mr. Flanagan : Your letter of Dec. 1st
was received with pleasure and I am enclosing
my own clipping as it appeared here in
the Times Herald.

I understand that the Chicago Tribune
carried a 2-column story but I did not
see it.

The photostatic copy of the Parish White papers
gave my husband much satisfaction because
he knew the story from the Ambassador's speech
and other angles from Joe Kennedy
So with the 'paper' there could be no question
of its authenticity.

Certainly every thing is Charlie and only by the
Grace of God will we escape another (one)

With kind regards sincerely yours

See you
421-B. Neil Street Apt.
Washington D.C.

Lillian Wheeler

Let us not forget that it was at this period of time that the famous Tyler Kent case came to the front, a case that has never been satisfactorily explained as far as the American people are concerned. What has been told is that there were cables sent between Churchill and Roosevelt, purporting that such cables were in reference to the coming war and the part that we would play in it. Perhaps, some day, some Senator will see his way clear and be patriotic enough to insist that these facts be brought out to the American people and this fine young man, Tyler Kent, vindicated.

During World War I, Richard H. Waldo told my husband of the propaganda to put this country into war because England had her back to the wall and the Morgan Loans had to be protected. In the Herald Tribune, April 29, 1939 is the news item of Mr. Waldo's speech to the New Jersey Hospital Association meeting, Hotel Ambassador, Atlantic City, N. J. Mr. Waldo said:— "Misinformation is coming from abroad through news channels to a greater extent than during and before the World War. We don't know what is really happening over there. We don't know, for example, that conscription in England is really for the purpose of internal control rather than aimed against the German Reich, where England has tremendous investments."

He further said:—"The British Empire is at the root of most things. During the last war I found an organized set-up by the British to put this country into war. Later, in the British Army, I saw them congratulating themselves on how they succeeded in putting us in. England is euchreing us into the position she wants us in."

I am reminded of the remark by Lady Astor, 'Nancy' who, after the election of President Roosevelt, made the statement which appeared in the New York Evening Post:—Better a foreign war than civil strife at home.

Germany was recovering from the war, economically, once again she was getting back on her feet, this was a menace to Britain and must not happen. The answer was another war to put Germany down, how, was the question. Europe was tired of England's Power Politics the United States was needed to bolster and fight again for the Empire, the ways were greased, the United States again became involved.

Time and time again in his various visits Churchill has called for an alliance with this country, it is not a new approach but it is a growing menace. The January 11, 1946 Philadelphia Record captions an article:—"Churchill Lands, urges U. S. aid on Palestine issue". The war time Premier said he "thought the problem of a National Jewish Home in Palestine was too big to be handled by one single nation alone. Favors joint inquiry."

"I am strongly in favor of a joint inquiry by the United States and Great Britain." adding—"As you probably know I am a Zionist from the beginning."

We are now facing World War III, a war that was planned long ago for control of the vast oil fields in the Middle East, that is the purpose of the call upon Mr. Eisenhower, he wanted to know if, with the election there was any change of policy. Churchill also called for the convertibility of the dollar and the pound. If Churchill can succeed in this plan it is hoped that Great Britain will recover her economic position in the world.

Is Churchill so willing to set all peoples free, if so how can you account for his attitude toward Burma? Did he not say that the freeing of Burma would speed the decline of the British Empire? Had not Burma been shorn from the British Crown? We have held Burma, said Churchill, since 1886. I have always followed its affairs with attention, because my father had been responsible for its annexation."

"Burma's occupation by the Japanese when the British and General Stilwell's Americans and Chinese were driven out was a great loss to the allies who needed its tin, manganese, silver, copper, oil and zinc, industrial materials that lie beside gold, rubies, sapphires and amber."

"Since it's reconquest in which American air forces played a big role the country has operated under the British government, Governor Hubert Rouce." (Chicago Tribune, December 21, 1946)

It was Churchill, who in a speech at Manchester, England, October 13, 1913 renewing his plea for the proposed naval holiday said "We say to our great neighbour, Germany, if you will put off beginning your two ships for twelve months from the ordinary date when you would have begun them, we will put off beginning our four ships, in absolute good faith, for exactly the same period."

Churchill likewise said that, "for every keel laid down by Germany, Britain would lay down two." (Woodrow Wilson, Disciple of Revolution) page 146.

Is it to be wondered that there was no real friendship between England and Germany?

In the New York Times Magazine, January 4, 1953, Churchill is quoted as saying when he became leader of the Conservative Party:— "I have always served two public courses, which I think stand supreme—the maintenance of the enduring greatness of the British Empire and the historical continuity of our island life." While Eisenhower, accepting the freedom of the city in London, 1945, spoke to Churchill and an admiring throng of the 'common values, rights and hope of these SISTERS UNDER THE SKIES OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA.' How different! Churchill thinking of his country and its greatness, while General Eisenhower became the "internationalist." Does he not know that we are not sister nations in any sense of the word?

Churchill called on Eisenhower at Shape, December 1951, eleven months later he cabled the General congratulations on his election and expressed the desire to renew past relations for peace and freedom. This week, January 4, 1953 Eisenhower welcomes his old friend and Churchill's last visit to the United States paid off.

It is Mr. Churchill's thought that the USSR can be contained in the Mediterranean by the show of America's might, such a show of power, writes Maurice Orbach, M. P. in the New York Times, April 12, 1947 cannot but be matched by another nation and ultimately bring about a conflict. Thus does Churchill hope to bring about the planned conflict between America and the USSR, a conflict in which, the British say, "England will not help us, but one in which this country will be destroyed, that our only salvation will be to return to the Mother Country and become part of the

British Commonwealth of the World." (Deliverance from Russia, A. E. Ferris, 1947).

Mr. Orbach writes further in his letter to the Times of April 12, 1947:—"Ever since his speech at Fulton, Missouri, it has become evident that in the eve of his life Mr. Churchill serves only to give aid and succor to the mischievous few, who, by their statements, apparently seek to bring the United States and the USSR to the brink of a dangerous abyss."

It was at the Lord Mayor's dinner, London, November 16, 1942 that Churchill said:—"Let me, however, make this clear, in case there should be any mistake about it in any quarter, we mean to hold our own I have not become the King's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire." (Philadelphia Evening Bulletin).

When told over the telephone that Lend Lease had passed, it is reliably reported, his remark was: "Thanks Uncle Sucker."

At Harvard, September 6, 1943 he called for a post war alliance of common citizenship as acceptable to the British. (N. Y. Times September 7, 1943).

In other words under such an arrangement we might find ourselves in the position of suppressing a nation, holding them under British domination, forgetful of the fact that we once had fought for our own freedom from this very empire and that we fought again in 1812 to maintain the freedom we won in 1776.

But would it rest there, is there not a plan for domination of the whole world, a plan that would make us subservient to and not a partner of the British?

Churchill is a past master at diplomacy, he is capable of making men think black is white, he is carrying out the plans of Cecil Rhodes and Andrew Carnegie, not for the interests of the United States but because England needs our men and our money and our raw materials.

He seems to have a sinister power over American men, whether it is that V sign that he is constantly making or whether it is the flattery handed out, that is the \$64 question.

Whatever it is, unless there is an awakening soon, we will wake up some day and find our sovereignty gone, our substance lost, our children slaves.

Yes, Mr. Churchill wants lasting peace, but is it not a peace in which the British will dominate the world?

Mr. Churchill is seeking the United States of Europe, he seems to forget that in the New York Times of March 1932, he is quoted as saying: "Let us have no fear of the United States of Europe as long as the United States and England grow closer together. Any sinister results could then be properly dealt with."

Comparing the destinies of Great Britain and the United States, the British statesman suggested that an exchange of young men of each nation might have an equalizing effect upon a lack of interest in politics in this country and a lack of interest in business of young men of England.

"I think an interchange might work out very nicely. Let your young men run our business and we might lend some of ours to run your government."

At this time Mr. Churchill regretted that his country had recognized Russia. "I thoroughly approve," said he, "of the American position, that of not lowering its own standards to gain Russian trade."

It is now 1954 and we find Mr. Churchill in quite a reverse position, trade to England today is necessary, they would like this country to put their seal of approval on Britain's trade with Soviet Russia, they would like us to recognize "Red" China for the same reason.

What does the life of an American boy mean to the British? Trade is the Alpha and the Omega to the British.

How can you account for the fact, as appeared in the New York News of April 19, 1944, under the caption "Communists Peril G. O. P. Parley, Mc Cormick Warns," I quote:—"Communists dominate the government, he (Col. Mc Cormick) asserted, because four hundred odd thousand of them, have held the balance of power in New York State and New York State has the largest vote in the Electoral College."

Later in the address, he commented "it is suggested that we combine our government with that of the British Empire," and added:

"My friend, Winston Churchill suggested to the Republican conference at Mackinac, with the approval of President Conant of Harvard and apparently of President Roosevelt, that *WE REPEAL THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND RE-ENTER THE BRITISH EMPIRE AS LOWER CLASS SUBJECTS OF THE BRITISH CROWN.*" (emphasis authors)

"Some of the millionaires favor this plan," he continued, "so that they may buy for themselves the titles that they can now only purchase for their sisters and daughters."

Could there be a greater effrontery to a nation whose boys fought and died that their empire might still exist, whose people were taxed and subjected to all sorts of regulations? This British Empire owes this country billions of dollars, isn't it time that these monies were repaid?

To confirm the fact that the British Israel World Federation is for a World State, we need only turn to the August 14th, 1946 issue of the National Message from London. We find here:—"So the thinkers of the world have been forced by the sharp logic of fear to ask for one unified government of the whole planet. Do we all know that this was envisioned some thousands of years ago?

"But at once two questions force themselves upon us. What are the steps toward that end? Who is to govern the World State?"

"As to the steps, Mr. Winston Churchill said in the House of Commons; "So far as we know there are perhaps three or four years before the great progress in the United States can be overtaken. In these three years we must remould the relationships of all men and all nations." (will the reader closely follow these words) "in such a way that men do not wish or dare to fall upon each other for the sake of vulgar outdated ambition, or for passionate differences in ideologies, and that international bodies by supreme authority may give peace on earth and justice among men." "That is to say, mankind must accomplish in three years a change of heart which

has not been even measurably approached in the nineteen hundred years of the Christian era."

The means being lacking to the unity of a world state it seems scarcely worth while to examine how it can be governed. Nevertheless, that every human possibility may be explored let us try. Shall it be by a single person or a council? A council, of course, says the idealist, a Parliament of man. But let it be remembered that such a parliament has already been tried at Geneva. It is no argument against it to point out certain omissions in the constitution. The League of Nations had all the necessary sanctions at its command to discourage and restrain aggression anywhere if it could ever have achieved genuine good faith among its member states and real unity of purpose."

"Well, then, a single person must rule, a high souled dictator. But where can he be found? He can only come from the greatest of the world Powers, for he must undoubtedly have power to enforce his decrees. The record of the English Speaking democracies down to our days certainly gives some hope that a great leader might be found. But—is he to be unseated by the next election? The only other Power is Russia. But are we prepared to accept a Russian world dictator? Yet with this all human resources are exhausted."

Going on to say there is no other way out except the "Kingdom of God" on earth, the author G. E. Altree Coley holds that we should regard the atom bomb as the signal that the past order is going forever, that no more time is permitted for human methods of trial and failure and that every soul must prepare for the next world order,—the Kingdom of God on Earth."

Still quoting from this article:—"That very acute thinker, Mr. Winston Churchill, once said that with all their failings the Anglo-Saxon race, or English Speaking people, have three marked characteristics—a love of freedom, of fair play, and of some consideration for the unfortunate."

"But remember it awaits the return of God, and the repentance, of Israel, that is the great English Speaking race. In this, as always, Israel is appointed to lead humanity into blessing."

Could anything be more explicit? Do you think Russia does not know of this plan? Oh yes, some will say, I would rather have England than Russia, alright, ask yourself this question, why should this great country of ours be ruled by any other country? Do you not now understand the meaning of all the Moral Rearmament, Oxford, Lambeth, Madras and Malvern Conferences? Each one tells you the same thing:—We must go back to God: what they are not telling you is that Britain claims the right to rule as God, until Christ shall come to rule in person. This is the purpose of British Israel, the way out for England.

The dictionary gives Dictator—*one who has absolute power.*

In the pamphlet "Armageddon is at the Door" by A. J. Ferris, England, of which there have been eight editions from 1933 to 1942 we find on page 32, the following:—"Then shall the children of Judah and the children of Israel be gathered together, and appoint themselves ONE HEAD . . . "I will make them one nation, they shall be no more two nations." On page

50 we find also:—"The reference here is to the Russian destruction of Germany and Italy, and the Communization of Continental Europe. God will allow the Russians, as His instrument, to destroy, "Babylon" but to go no further. (By Babylon is meant the Roman Catholic Church). This would suggest a period of peace after the present war, before the final clash in Palestine for world dominion."

Many people do not understand the alliance of Britain and Soviet Russia, perhaps the answer is to be found on page 29 of the pamphlet; "When Russia Bombs Germany", London, England, seven editions from September 1940 to April 1943, quote:—"Christians are troubled by the alliance between Britain and Russia, and as to how much help Anglo-Saxondom should give. The difficulty is solved once it is seen that Russia is God's 'BATTLE AXE' . . . can this perhaps be the meaning of the co-existence that we are hearing so much about today? The author is A. J. Ferris, London, England.

Again let us turn to page 16 of the pamphlet, "When Russia Bombs Germany" and note that this is the seventh edition and the date of the postscript to Chapter (2) added to the fourth edition, is October 15, 1941. Let me also remind you the the now famous code of Pearl Harbor was 'EAST WIND' and that on this one page alone those words EAST WIND appear in *capital* letters four times. Did Britain know of this code, why was it always suppressed in the investigations? Was it part of Churchill's prayer, dream and hope that the United States would be forced into the war on her side?

The clear and unmistakeable doctrine of Karl Marx.

Here, too, in the March 24th issue, 1951, we find the Middle East issue, the necessity of that region to the British, as the traditional route to India and Asia. They speak of the age long controversy between Russia and England on the subject of influence in Persia, that country could be regarded as the key to South Asia. It is important that England should control the oil of that country, that is, if she is to maintain her position in the world. The \$64 question is why should American boys be slaughtered that England should set up the British Commonwealth of the World?

CHAPTER 8

THE FOUR HORSEMEN

The Four Horsemen ride again.

These four men, Burton, Ball, Hill and Hatch were members of the United States Senate.

These four men had taken an Oath of Office to wit: "I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic. That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same. That I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties on which I am about to enter. (Con. Record, March 15, 1934, the Hon. Louis T. Mc Fadden, Representative from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania).

Having taken this Oath to defend the Constitution of the United States, these four Senators, duly sworn, start on a propaganda tour of the country to subvert this country and the Constitution to a Super Government.

The first public meeting, I believe, was held at the Waldorf Hotel in New York City. The usual propaganda speeches were made, speeches gilded with the ideas that it was the only way to have peace, to stop wars. As usual a question period followed. Being told that this was unconstitutional, Mr. Hill replied, the lady is right, but we will *circumvent* the Constitution, it has to be done. Other meetings followed in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In both cities these men were confronted with the same objections it was unconstitutional, contrary to their Oath of Office.

At the Washington Building Congress, April 4, 1941, when speaking on the Lend Lease Bill, Senator Ball made the following statement:—"If the survival of Britain is vital enough to our security to justify passage of the Lend Lease Bill, and I believe it is, then we are not going to sit idly by and permit the munitions we made for Britain to pile up on our docks or to be sent to the bottom by Nazi submarines and dive bombers." Please note, this was April 4, 1941, many months prior to Pearl Harbor. Mr. Ball did not take into consideration that the lives of American boys would be sacrificed. If we were furnishing the ammunition was it too much for England to see that it was transported?

Knowing that this would involve us in increased debt, which Mr. Ball acknowledged could only be paid by *taxations* and taxation would fall on personal incomes, Mr. Ball went even further in his admissions. He admitted that "this revenue could not be obtained in the higher brackets but would fall on the middle brackets, from \$3000.00 to \$100,000.00. Corporation taxes, he said, would probably be increased to the point where no BUSINESS IS GOING TO MAKE A PROFIT out of the defense. Some of them will be lucky if they do not wind up owing the government money."

Mr. Ball thought housewives, laborers, business and professional workers will have to show real patriotism for the problems ahead. It did not

seem to occur to Mr. Ball that no where in the Constitution is there authority to tax the American people to support the British Empire.

According to the New York Journal-American, October 18, 1943, Senator Capper (Kansas) warned that this Burton, Ball, Hill and Hatch Bill would endanger our control. There was opposition to the internationalists who felt that the hands of the President should be unfettered by Congress, for only through this plan can the United States be taken into a league controlling all the actions of all the peoples of the world. This international group does not want the United States Senate to have any voice in whether or not this treaty or commitment made by the Executive shall go into effect. They want blanket powers for the President to commit the United States to an 'organization of United Nations.'

This is the same situation that we are facing today, the situation that made necessary the Bricker amendment. The power that President Eisenhower wants, except that the program has advanced a little farther and this power now would put this country into a World Government. We already have the United Nations, the third step to a World Government.

What a difference in the attitude of these four horsemen and that of the late Honorable James A. Reed of Kansas during the debate on the League of Nations. The following words of Senator Reed should be as immortal as those of Patrick Henry when he said:—"Give me Liberty or give me death."

Senator Reed:—"If ever I help to set up a force great enough to destroy my country, I hope Almighty God will strike me dead before I consummate the crime."

And again, this great patriot, Senator Reed on September 22, 1919, during the same debate said:—"The man who is willing to give any nation or group of nations (assemblage) the right to mind the business of the American people ought to disclaim American citizenship and migrate to the country he is willing to have mind America's business for her."

And again he said:—"I decline to help set up any government greater than that established by the fathers, baptized in the blood of patriots from the lanes of Lexington to the forests of the Argonne, sanctified by the tears of all the mothers whose heroic sons went down to death to sustain its glory and independence. The Government of the United States of America." (Congressional Record, bound volume, page 5716, September 22, 1919).

There were others, too, of the Wilful Eleven, those men who stood and battled that the United States might remain a sovereign nation, here are the words of Senator Borah:—"You cannot disfranchise a people by the political parties in power joining upon a certain issue. You can monopolize almost anything in this country, but you cannot monopolize that right of a people to organize a political party. The only possible way that the masses can effectuate their purpose is to act through political parties and organizations."

But, said, Senator Borah:—"It is just as certain in my mind as anything in the future can be that if the two old parties should favor a contrary policy some other means will be found through and by means of which the people will express and effectuate their views."

How different from the great patriot Louis T. Mc Fadden in his speech before the House, January 23, 1933 on "The Constitution of the United States is the Supreme Law of the Land." No amount of smearing in the press around the country, no scorn from his colleagues could make Louis T. Mc Fadden break his Oath of Office. Listen again to his words, after repeating the Oath: "That Oath, Mr. Chairman, I intend to keep. When I rise here in defense of the Constitution I rise in defense of the Union. If my disclosures are inconvenient and embarrassing to those who have touched pitch and have become defiled by it, nevertheless, I will fulfill the obligations of my office, I will keep my oath."

Loyalty to their Oath of Office is what the American people have the right to demand of their elected representatives.

These Four Horsemen had taken an Oath to defend this country from the enemy within and without, it is evident that this Oath did not mean much to them, perhaps they had taken an oath that superseded it, perhaps their tongues were in their cheeks, it is they who have to answer, for as truly as there is day and night, so too, is there a day of reckoning.

CHAPTER 9

PROPAGANDA

Propaganda is a scheme or plan for propagating a doctrine or system.

Propaganda is an insidious means of moulding the public mind, insidious because it is sometimes true, sometimes false, sometimes a half truth, this last is the most difficult for the unsuspecting to understand. With all the propaganda on the radio and in the press it is not easy to sift the wheat from the chaff.

Much has been written and spoken about Russian and German propaganda while little has been told of British propaganda which is playing a large part in disrupting our country. In all fairness, let us look at all the propaganda, let us weigh all the facts, let us look at the record before we are plunged into another war, World War III in the Middle East.

Hardly had the guns of World War II ceased firing when the propaganda mills began to grind again. It is a well established fact that propaganda pushed us into World War I and World War II, from which we emerged with the loss of our youth and billions of dollars of debts. Debts that were subsequently cancelled and put on the backs of the American people. Little Finland, alone, paid her debts to us.

Let us analyze some of this propaganda, maybe we will be able to recognize it now, before it is too late.

June 1918 the American Historical Society was invited by the British Government to hold their meeting in England, those who attended were wined and dined so lavishly that the matter was taken up in Parliament and complaint made that too much money had been spent on entertainment. Patriotic Americans, however, think the price paid for the wining and dining was very cheap in the light of what England received. What did they receive? Among other things:—The re-writing of American history with the result that our children know very little about their own country. It was the beginning of the education for:—"world citizens".

October 1918 the British government invited the journalists as we have seen, they, too, were wined and dined. It was expected that they would return to the United States and write favorably about Britain.

July 4, 1919 the London Times issued an American supplement of several pages, it was really the report of the Pilgrim Society dinner. Of all days in the year to choose, the day that was most sacred to the American people, the day of our Independence. If that day means anything, it means freedom from taxation without representation, freedom from tyranny, freedom to live our own lives according to the American standard of truth and justice. That we are being taxed at this moment to support the British Empire and help them keep their Colonies in subjection is a betrayal of those who fought and died for our freedom.

What was the purpose of this special edition of the Times, July 4, 1919? Under the Caption:—"The Insurance of Peace". 'The greatest thing in the World. A Matter of Business? (from a correspondent) we read:—

The League of Nation's policy must be underwritten by the British Empire and the United States. The biggest problem in the minds of men today is to devise the requisite means for establishing peace between all the nations of the world, so that mankind once more can engage promptly in secure industrial, social and intellectual development. Without hope and confidence no start can be made, industry offers no reward, investments steadily depreciate, commerce disappears, social conditions become unbearable, and civilization itself dissolves into chaos.

A COMMERCIAL MATTER

This, in its final analysis, is a commercial matter, and must be accomplished by those interested in commercial affairs. Neither the one country nor the other alone can do much, but together we can do all that is required. Nothing can be accomplished if we pull against each other. Nothing else is so urgently needed as a complete British-American understanding. Only good-will that will stand any strain that may be put upon such an understanding will ensure world peace.

Good-will will not create itself any more than goods will sell themselves. Therefore any British-American good-will that may be expected to stand the strain of every future thrust that will be made against it must be so SOLD to the British and American publics that every patriotic man, woman and child in both countries will come to think rationally upon the fundamental policies of their respective countries, as regards international matters

Our two great Democracies reflect in their legislation the common thought of the common people It is the mass mind of the American and British democracies that will determine if we shall march together, shoulder to shoulder to carry out a beneficent WORLD POLICY or fly asunder under the strain of petty jealousies. Therefore, any enduring good-will between the two countries must be rooted in the hearts and in the minds of all the people.

NEED OF PROPAGANDA

"By efficient propaganda, carried out by those trained in the arts of creating public good-will and of swaying public opinion towards a definite purpose, not only the natural and proper competition of interest between the two countries will be robbed of the poison of ignorant resentment, but also the malign influence of existing and potential propaganda antagonistic to British-American good-will, will be nullified."

"What is needed-urgently needed—is to make a beginning. Efficiently organized propaganda should mobilize the press, the Church, the stage and the cinema, press into active service the whole educational systems of both countries, and root the spirit of good-will in the homes, the universities, public and high schools and primary schools. It should also provide for subsidizing the best men to write books and articles on special subjects, to be published in cheap editions or distributed free to classes interested. Authoritative opinion upon current controversial topics should be prepared both for the daily press and for magazines; histories and text books upon

literature should be revised. New books should be added, particularly in the primary schools. Hundreds of exchange university scholarships should be provided. Local societies should be formed in every center to foster British-American good-will, in close co-operation with an administrative committee. Important articles should be broken up into mouthfuls for popular consumption, and booklets, cadres, pamphlets distributed through organized channels to the public. Advertising space should be taken in the press, on the bill boards and in the street cars for steadily presenting terse, easily read and remembered mind compelling phrases and easily grasped cartoons, that the public may sub-consciously absorb the fundamentals of a complete mutual understanding.

This work cannot be efficiently done by individuals or by small independent societies. It must be co-ordinated into one great, steady efficient effort, and the execution of it be under the direction of men in both countries who are qualified by capacity and experience to sound exactly the right note and to employ the right media to interest the section of the public to which an appeal is made."

The whole expense for carrying out this enterprise in both countries should immediately be budgeted for and the necessary funds assured, to be administered by one strong administrative committee of eminent men in the United States and the United Kingdom. These two committees should be co-ordinated into one international supervisory committee. Literary matter should be secured by sub-committees of British and American journalists and publishers who know the capacity of all of those writers competent to assist in the work of interpreting one country to the other, to establish the mutuality of British-American international interest, and to impress the entire public opinion of both countries with the advantage, nay the necessity for a world wide unity peace accord. Ambassadors of good-will should be exchanged, to meet the public in our pulpits, on our lecture platforms and to preside in the lecture rooms of our colleges."

"In the words of a great American patriot, 'Unless we hang together we will hang separately'. If there be one who still doubted this axiomatic truth let him consider carefully the blood red future of the world with the British Empire and the United States in active hostility, or even engaged in consuming their existing and potential material and spiritual resources in bitter Anglo-American controversy, quarrel and intrigue."

LET US BE PRACTICAL

"To prevent war is a greater thing than to conduct war. Self preservation is the first law of nature. . . . Reduce this whole question to the narrow terms of British and American finance, and commerce, and industry, and social welfare, and there is no answer except thick and thin British American International Cooperation."

"It is up to us to ensure the LEAGUE OF NATIONS, to put vitality into a declaration of principles. Only English speaking peoples can make the League a compelling force to preserve peace and to re-establish world wide social security." end of quote.

This, then is propaganda, propaganda for Britain and America to unite

as a force to keep the peace,, power politics in every sense of the word. Is this not what we are hearing today, over the radio, in the press and the television as well as in the pulpit, morning, noon and night? The need of co-operation, the unity of Britain and America to keep the peace of the world. But would such a union maintain the peace unless it be by force, and peace by force is not peace. Is this the reason for the World Police of which we hear so much? Are American boys willing to spend the best years of their lives policing the world when they should be establishing themselves for normal living?

In the same issue of the Times of London, we find MESSAGES OF GOOD WILL, there were messages of approval from ex-President Taft as follows:—"A Step forward to civilization: The cooperation of the two English Speaking nations, with their common system of law and civil liberty and with the similarity of their international ideals of justice, is of the highest importance in making the League of Nations, embodied in the peace treaties, the step forward in civilization which it ought to be."

"The success of the League will ultimately depend, not upon the wisdom and efficiency of its organization and procedure and its limitations, but upon the spirit of co-operation between the nations who constitute it; and in developing and maintaining this spirit the two English Speaking nations can do so much."

From the London Times, the same issue, came these words from Nicholas Murray Butler:—"After the experiences of the last five years nothing seems to me more clear than that the world desperately needs, for its leadership, its guidance and its safety precisely those qualities of mind and character, which are known in modern history as Anglo-Saxon. It is the extraordinary persitence of the Anglo-Saxon impulse which brought America into existence. It is this impluse which found expression in the early colonial life of America and which gives form in the Mayflower Compact of 1620, or the Declaration of Rights of 1675, to the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of taking up arms in 1776, to the Declaration of Independence of 1776, to the Ordinance for the Government of the North Western Territory of 1787, and finally to the Constitution of the United States itself. This Anglo-Saxon impulse persists to this day and is the underlying and controlling fact in American life. It had furnished the warp through which the shuttle of time and change has carried the threads which make American history. Despite the large Irish, German, Slavic, Italian, Scandinavian and Jewish additions to the original American population, the Anglo-Saxon impluse holds its own. In America it is repeating, on a larger scale, the history of England, and it is drawing to itself support and strength from the other and varied nationalities that are here joined to it. The English overrules the immigrant's native tongue, if not in the first generation, certainly in the second, and the English Common Law with its statutory amendments and additions, replaces the immigrant's customs of life and trade with a rapidity that is truly astonishing. This impulse is also at work in the Dominion of Canada, in the Commonwealth of Australia, in New Zealand and now in the Union of South Africa. Despite its long and dominating history, it still retains vast resources of power for political and

social advance and for the increase of human happiness and satisfaction. To promote the solidarity of sentiment and feeling of all these people who speak the English tongue and who share in carrying forward the Anglo-Saxon impulse is a service of highest importance to the troubled world of the 20th century."

To accomplish these aims various organizations were set up with the sole purpose of making the two peoples better known to each other. Most wide spread is the ENGLISH SPEAKING UNION. It is, indeed, the center of propaganda. Young American men are urged to join for social reasons, and then they are told it will help them to get ahead.

The oldest society was known as the ATLANTIC UNION (isn't that what we are hearing so much today). The Atlantic Union was established in 1897 through the aid of Sir Walter Besant and later amalgamated with the English Speaking Union. Its avowed purposes are:—

1. "To draw together the various English Speaking people."
2. "To strengthen the bonds of union by the formation of ties of personal friendship among the individual members."

This article (London Times, July 4, 1919) further states that the occasion of the foundation was the attempted seizure by the German fleet during the Spanish American War, when the British came to the assistance of the threatened Americans and the Germans withdrew. (They forgot to mention that Winston Churchill joined the Spanish forces and fired on the Americans). The Atlantic Union was the pioneer of hospitality in London to English speaking visitors during its existence and it sowed many seeds of friendship and good-will which have played no small part in bringing our people together."

Then there is the Pilgrim Society, founded in 1902 by the late Lord Roberts, General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama and Sir Harry Brittain. Six months later the American branch was set up. At their annual dinners a toast is given to the King (Queen) of England as well as to the President of the United States. Its former President, Nicholas Murray Butler, worked long and assiduously to promote the alliance of this country and England.

The membership of the Pilgrims is limited, originally it comprised five hundred men, it has, I believe, been enlarged since. It is noticeable that our ex-ambassadors to the Court of St. James become members as well as some of our ex-Presidents. At the various dinners held here and in London it is to be noted that the union of the two countries is advocated. The latest was that attended by the retiring representative to the United Nations, Mr. Jebb, who said:—"that world government was imperative according to President Eisenhower, and the thing nearest to the heart of Winston Churchill."

This idea of an alliance with England would be a great asset to England, according to Andrew Carnegie, who in 1893 wrote his book "Triumphant Democracy", in which he said "reunion with Britain would lessen the debt of BRITAIN." Today it would cancel her debt to us, and it would place upon the backs of the American people the burden of taxes to help carry her Empire which she is feeling so much a burden.

It was at the annual dinner in 1931 that Nicholas Murray Butler states: "I would like to see the Balkan Union, the Asiatic Combine, the Pan

American Union and the United States of Europe as the prelude to World Government." He felt that it would be easier to draw together three or four component parts of the world than fifty or sixty nations.

Look around and see if this has not been happening in the world, will American boys be sent to Asia to help this plan along? What will the United States get out of it other than American boys gone to an early grave, crippled for life, or mentally gone? Add to this the increased debt that will ensue. Is this what you want for the United States?

The Anglo-American Society is another of the organizations set up in May 1918 as the successor of the British-American Peace Centenary Committee which had been established in 1811. Its original object had been "to celebrate the Tercentenary of the Pilgrim Fathers and for Fostering Friendship between the British and American peoples. Branches of the Anglo-American Society have already been formed in Sheffield, Bristol, Manchester, Liverpool, Plymouth and Southampton, and are in process of formation in numerous other centers. The Society works in close co-operation with the Sulgrave Institute in the United States and Britain and with the Committee of the National Free Church Council for the Pilgrim Fathers celebration. Membership is open to all British and American subjects in sympathy with its objects at a minimum subscription of one pound one shilling per annum. Public welcomes had been to Hon. James M. Beck, Hon. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Daniels for the next celebration of the Pilgrim Fathers. Charles P. Taft has made gifts to the society.

Liberty magazine carried an article by Carl J. Miller, a review of the book 'Lord Lothian comes to Washington' by Ernest Kraus. It is a clever bit of the British-American Union scheme. We must remember that Lord Lothian was a one time Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarships, a great believer in the Empire.

This book is to lead the American mind into believing that if democracy, as known in America, is to be preserved, an ultimate and complete uniting with Great Britain would not only be necessary but URGENT . . . The need for a complete success of the British-American union is now urgent, yes, we agree for Britain but not for the United States of America.

"The British lion roars and Americans must be persuaded into the belief that Great Britain needs the full and united backing of the United States if democracy is to be preserved."

Very familiar language, ten years have passed and we are still hearing the same propaganda.

"The Sulgrave Institute (the British branch) has as its Chairman the American Ambassador to Great Britain, the Hon. John W. Davis. Mr. Davis is not only an attorney for the British government, he is also a J. P. Morgan attorney, a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, former President of the English Speaking Union and a member of the Pilgrim Society."

"The Sulgrave Institute is conducted by a board of governors, twenty in number. It was formed in 1914, following the purchase by the British-American Peace Centenary Committee of the Washington Manor House, commemorating the completion of one hundred years of peace between the two countries, Great Britain and the United States."

"The Society was organized as an International Fellowship for fostering friendship and preventing misunderstanding between the British and American people, and for the promotion of peaceful intercourse between the nations."

"The American University Union in Europe, as its title implies is more than an Anglo-American Society. It was organized in 1917 almost as soon as the United States entered the war, and has been sustained by more than one hundred and fifty of the Universities in the United States. The Founders with large vision set forth not only the care of the college men and their friends in the Army during the war, but also, to serve as a bond between the universities of America and those of European nations, especially by encouraging the attendance and advancing the welfare of American students at the representative universities of France, Great Britain and Italy. *The potential league of universities was to prepare for leadership in a possible League of Nations.*"

There can be no question of the purpose of this propaganda, but can you honestly say, that peace in the world can be effected by the domination of the English Speaking peoples, will the rest of the world submit to this?

Beware, America, lest you find yourself the cat's paw in this world intrigue.

CHAPTER 10

DRIFTING TOGETHER

WILL THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA UNITE

Written by request for the London Express

October 14, 1904

by

ANDREW CARNEGIE

"Britain and America being now firmly agreed that those who attempted to tax the American Colonies against their protest were wrong, and that in resisting this the Colonists vindicated their rights as British citizens and therefore only did their duty. The question arises: Is a separation forced upon one of the parties, and now deeply regretted by the other, to be permanent?"

"I cannot think so, and crave permission to present some considerations in support of my belief that the future is certain to bring reunion of the separated parts, which will probably come about in this way. . . . those born north and south of an imaginary line between Canada and the United States, being all Americans, must soon merge. It were as great folly to remain divided as for England and Scotland to have done so."

"It is not to be believed that Americans and Canadians will not be warned by Europe, with its divisions armed, not against foreign foes, but against each other. It is the duty of Canadians and Americans to prevent this, and to secure to their continent internal peace under one government, as it was the duty of Englishmen and Scotsmen to unite under precisely similar conditions. England has seven times the population of Scotland; the republic has fourteen times that of Canada. Born Canadians and Americans are a common type, indistinguishable one from the other. Nothing is surer in the near future than that they must unite. It were criminal for them to stand apart."

CANADA'S DESTINY

"It need not be feared that force will ever be used or required to accomplish this union. It will come- must come- in the natural order of things. Political as well as material bodies obey the law of gravitation. Canada's destiny is to annex the Republic, as Scotland did England, and then, *taking the hand of the rebellious big brother and that of the mother, place them in each other's grasp, thus reuniting the then happy family that never should have known separation.* To accept this view, the people of the United Kingdom have only to recall the bloody wars upon this island for centuries arising from England and Scotland floating separate flags, and contrast the change today *under one flag.* (emphasis added)

"The Canadians and Americans may be trusted to follow the example of the Motherland and *have but one flag embracing the one whole race in America.* Present petty jealousies melt away as the population north and south become in a greater degree born Americans."

'Even if this blessed reunion came as early as the end of the next decade, say sixteen years hence, Canada and the Republic . . . The Scotland and England of America . . . would embrace 115,000,000 of English speaking people, probably 7,000,000 of these in Canada. By the end of the present decade, six years hence, their population will be close to 97,000,000 . . . 6,000,000 of these in Canada. The Republic added to her numbers the past fourteen years more than the total population of Australia, or than that of Canada, the immigration having been enormous. One of those years it almost reached a million."

The powerful union of Canada and America would lead Britain to a serious view of her position, resulting in the conclusion that Cecil Rhodes reached. It will be remembered that he was first a strong British imperialist. Mr. Stead recounts that Mr. Rhodes went to Lord Rothschild and laid that scheme before him, who replied . . . "This is all very well, if you can get America to join . . . if not it amounts to nothing." This led Mr. Rhodes to a study of the subject, and the result was he saw clearly that Lord Rothschild was right.

"British Federation would leave Britain as a member of the smaller part of her own race, and out of the main channel of progress; instead of sitting (with race imperialism accomplished) enthroned as the Mother among hundreds of millions of her own children, composing all but a fraction of English speaking men. Hence *he abandoned the scheme and thereafter favored RACE FEDERATION, and left to America more scholarships than to all other lands. He saw that it was to the Republic, not to British settlements, his country had to look for the coming reunion of his race, with Britain in her rightful place as parent of all.* A few figures will leave no room for dispute about this. In the last decade 1890-1900, Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand combined, added to their population 4,500,000—America 13,500,000. Canada only added 508,000. The Commonwealth of Australasia only 660,000. In the four years since 1900 America added more than the total population of either Canada or Australasia. During the present decade, 1900-1910, at the same rate of increase to date, she will add more than the present total white population of Canada, Australasia, New Zealand, and South Africa combined. So fast does the Republic grow, so slowly the Empire."

INCREASE OF POPULATION

"The United Kingdom itself increased last decade more than three times as much as Canada and Australia combined. It is not to her Colonies, therefore that Britain can look for much increase of population or of TRADE. The growth of Australia, small as it was in the last decade, so far as reported in this decade is even less. Canada is growing faster only in the far North West, which is separated by a thousand miles of barren land from the English speaking province of Ontario. Last decade Ontario Province (English) actually declined in British population; Quebec Province (French) slightly increased. The census of 1900 shows fewer British-born residents in all Canada than that of 1890. The wheat fields now reached by rail are being settled by Americans who cross the border, selling their

American farms and buying new farms in Canada at one tenth of the price realized for the old. Except for this influx, about 70,000 so far, the rate of increase will be about the last decade."

"When we come to the population of the United Kingdom, we find already in England and Wales 558 to the square mile. What thoughtful man could wish further increase, even if it were possible? A denser population must cause deterioration. The density of population in England and Wales is not reached by any European country except the small state of Belgium. France has only 188, Germany 270, (or one half) Italy 293, Japan has only 296. The authorities agree that England and Wales are fully populated, Ireland proves that it is so by the small increase. Scotland has increased steadily for some decades, but little scope is left for further increase. Substantially, Ireland and Scotland have today all they can maintain in comfort."

"Mark the contrast, America has only 21 people per square mile, one sixteenth that of the United Kingdom, one for every twenty-six in England and Wales. These figures include Alaska, which resembles most of Canada, and is not likely to support many people. Excluding Alaska, the American population is 28 per square mile one twentieth that of England and Wales. It is evident that Green was right when he wrote years ago that the home of the English speaking race was not on the Clyde and the Thames, but upon the Hudson, the Delaware, Ohio, Mississippi and the St. Lawrence. There is not room for it in the dear old home, but there is fortunately, in the new lands of her children in Canada and America."

"When we note the development Britain has attained industrially, we are amazed. It is wonderful almost beyond belief; we doubt and investigate to assure ourselves that we have the facts. This little kingdom has today more shipping, and about as many spindles turning as all the rest of the world. She is the richest of all nations per capita. She makes more iron and mines more coal per capita than any nation. Marvelous! Nothing comparable to her in history! She positively dwarfs all previous records, a dwarf more powerful than most giants. Who is there, then, who can expect her to do more, what she has accomplished being scarcely credible?

PHYSICALLY IMPOSSIBLE

"It is physically impossible that much further increase can come to Britain, and in addition to this, conditions are otherwise unfavorable to further development. Other nations by the use of her inventions, are more and more supplying their own wants, and will continue to do so. They will also compete with her more and more, especially in iron and steel, and in cotton manufactures, owing to her lack of the cotton plantations and of needed iron stone. If Britain succeeds in maintaining present production in these fields great will be the credit due to her captains of industry. As with population, therefore, so with industrials, — much increase is impossible."

"This is the age of consolidation, industrially and nationally. Consider the recent consolidation of Italy and the more recent consolidation of the German Empire. Who can imagine that the process has stopped? On the contrary, we are on the eve of further consolidations in Europe of great extent. The successes of the American Republic, 45 states consolidated into

one with Free Trade over all, and that of Germany with its Zollverein, are too significant to pass unheeded."

"The day of small nations is passing. Their incorporation with larger areas is to be hailed by lovers of progress, provided always that one point be carefully preserved. The national sentiment of the small powers should not only be guarded, but fostered in every way, so that, as in the American Union and in Britain, the Virginian and the Scotsman remain as intensely Virginian or Scot as ever. Pride in, and loyalty to the wider Empire, do not supplant but supplement, love of the part where he was born — He loves the part and is proud of the whole."

"What will Britain do? The day is coming when Britain will have to decide on one of three courses. First, shall she sink — comparatively to the giant consolidations — —into a third or forth rate power — a Holland or Belgium comparatively? Here note that we do not postulate her actual decline, but the increased growth of other powers, or second, shall she consolidate with a European giant? Or, third, shall she grasp the outstretched hand of her children in America and become again as she was before, the Mother member of the English Speaking Race?"

"Assuming that other powers are to increase their present population (as Germany and Russia have yet room to do) or by further consolidation, it being evident that there is not room in the 120,000 square miles of the little, crowded United Kingdom for further increase of moment, that the conclusion is inevitable that one of these three courses is the only possible alternative, for Britain has no adjoining territory she can annex."

"SOME have been disposed to regard British Federation as a possible fourth alternative, but the figures given, which convince Rothschild and Rhodes we submit, compel its exclusion, especially to such as seek for my Motherland, as I do, a destiny worthy of her, a future commensurate with her glorious and unparalleled past. Let us rejoice that this is open. Her Canadian and Republican children across the Atlantic will hail the day she takes her rightful place in the high council of her reunited race—That race whose destiny, I believe, with faith unshaken is TO DOMINATE THE WORLD FOR THE GOOD OF THE WORLD." (end of quote)

Here we have the unvarnished truth, Mr. Carnegie seems to have forgotten that in 1893 in his book, "Triumphant Democracy," he told us, "that the industry of England was sorely depressed, that reunion would free the markets of all its members to each other. The question cannot even be discussed when Imperial Conferences meet. If it be introduced it is judicially shelved. But a British-American Reunion brings free entry here of all British products as a matter of course. The richest market in the world is opened to Britain free of all duty by a stroke of the pen. No tax can be laid upon products of any part of the Union even for revenue, although under free trade such taxes might still exist. What would not trade with the Republic duty free mean to the linen, woolen, iron and steel industries of Scotland: to the tinplate manufactures of Wales; to the woolen and cotton, coal, iron, cutlery and steel industries of England? It would mean prosperity to every industry in the United Kingdom, and this in turn would mean renewed prosperity to the agricultural interests now so sorely depressed."

"Few except those engaged in manufacturing realize the position of Britain as a manufacturer in regard to the American market. The ocean, which so many are still apt to consider a barrier between the two countries, is the very agency which brings them so close and will ultimately bind them together. Coal, iron, steel and all kinds of merchandise reach American ports more cheaply than American manufacturers produced within a hundred miles of these ports . . . In the event of reunion the American manufacturers would supply the interior of the country, but the great populations skirting the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast would receive their manufactured articles chiefly from Britain. The heavy products are taken from Britain to the United States in many instances as ballast for nothing . . ." (Triumphant Democracy 1893)

"I do not hesitate to say that reunion would bring with it such demand for British products as would tax the present capacity of Britain to the utmost for the product of Continental nations, which now compete so seriously with Britain, would be almost excluded even by a tariff strictly for revenue. There would not be an idle mine, furnace or factory in the land. It is in vain that people in Britain hope for any radical change in the tariff laws. No party in the United States can or will make material changes in these . . . The American would find the former (Britain) the best summer home within his reach." . . .

"Reunion would further benefit the United Kingdom in regard to debt and taxation, potent factors in the industrial race of nations . . . When the union is restored it will be upon the basis of uniting also the national debts as they stand, and making all a common obligation of the union, so that the United Kingdom would be relieved at once of the greater portion of its national debt, and of at least one half of all its present heavy taxation, even if no reduction of expenditure resulted from having one general government, one army and navy instead of two. . . ."

"The only course for Britain seems to be reunion with her giant child or sure decline to a secondary place, and then to comparative insignificance."

Not one word for the benefit of the United States, we are being considered as just a colony whose duty it is to support England. If there is but one Army and one Navy, be assured it will be under the control of England. This would leave us in a position where we could not fight again for our independence, we would have nothing with which to fight. It is very plainly stated.

Andrew Carnegie made his money in this country, he came here a poor boy, the family even had to borrow the money with which to come, as they were unable to make a living in their native land. There is no crime in his coming here for a better living, the crime is that having made his money here, he left it to destroy the country that had given asylum to him. He thought so little of this country that he did not become a citizen, he thought so little of it that he sewed the American flag to the British flag and flew them from Skibo Castle in Scotland. You see Andrew had made so much money in the United States that he had been able to return to Scotland and purchase a castle.

In order to further his plan for the return of this country to the British Empire he set up the Carnegie Foundations, The Carnegie Corporation, and

The Carnegie Corporation of Washington, The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (probably the most damaging of all to the United States) the Carnegie Hero Fund, the Carnegie of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Libraries where books with a decided slant have been placed for the unsuspecting to read, and Church Peace Union. For it was through the churches they hoped to reach the minds of the American public. There were, too, the funds for the exchange of preachers and professors and students.

There will be some who will say, but it couldn't happen here, and Carnegie was a great philanthropist, look at the libraries he gave. Carnegie had a plan for world control, feeling that it could not be done in one move he advised his followers, "do this by peaceful means if possible, if not by war." Not by any large but little steps, one by one."

Have you followed the record, have you noted that Britons have come to our shores; King George and Queen Elizabeth came in 1938, they were interested in having the support of this country for the war they knew was coming; we are soon to have the Queen Mother, probably later the Queen herself, another war is in the offing; and we have had the Lords and the Ladies, and the Dukes and the Sirs and the Knights of the Garter, maybe there may yet be a Knight of the Suspenders who will come; what did they want, money of course, for they had the tin cup in hand; maybe it was cancelling of the debts; maybe it was another loan; some form of a league of nations, or a world government, or free trade, no tariff. Free trade is very much in the air at the moment.

What chance has the United States, little, unless you, Mr. American Citizen wake up and instruct your representatives in Congress that you don't propose to send your sons to fight anywhere in the world or to hold other people in subjection for the benefit of the British. Maybe some of these boys come to get some new suits of clothes, we know that Churchill got eight suits from President Roosevelt, we paid for them you know, not Mr. Roosevelt.

Let us look at the Randall Committee which has made recommendation to President Eisenhower for lower tariffs, and extending the reciprocal tariffs for three more years with power to reduce this tariff five (5) percent each year. Did you know that Mr. Randall is President of the Inland Steel but that Mr. Randall's Superior in that company is Edward Ryerson, a Carnegie Trustee? Did you know that Mr. Eisenhower was also a Carnegie Trustee, he resigned, I believe when he went into the White House? Did you know that John Foster Dulles has been a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for years and also a Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, which, according to the 1934 year book of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, found it was doing the same work so they joined forces? Do not forget that Mr. Eisenhower told us January 16, 1951 that he had been 50% British and 50% American and that now he was 1/12 American. Don't you think the President of the United States should be 100% American?

Under such a plan as set forth by Mr. Carnegie do you think our factories will be operating, do you think American men will be employed, do you know under the plan of world cartels that it is planned to manu-

Flying Colors

APRIL 2, 1942
By John M. Jenks

A CASK OF WINE

WAS THE PAYMENT
ASKED BY
FRANCIS HOPKINSON
IN 1780 FOR "DESIGNING
THE FLAG AND GREAT
SEAL OF THE UNITED
STATES"....

**Congress did not
acknowledge
the claim!**



facture in the country where labor is the cheapest?

An interesting program of the plan of world cartels can be found in the book "England's Service" by Sarpedon, London 1941, here they tell us how all this will be managed from England, that because they control the insurance, the ships for carrying the trade of the world, and have been the financial center with the "know how," London is the place where all the products of the world should be cleared. Interesting, too, where they tell us that THEY WILL MANAGE FOR THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN WHILE HE GOES OUT TO PLAY GOLF, how long does the American business man think he will have his business, not long he may be assured! (emphasis mine)

As for the men who have their funds invested they will not mind, writes Sarpedon, for they will get their dividends wherever the goods are manufactured. Not only will they manufacture where labor is the cheapest but they tell us that where labor is high, that labor will have to go on the dole. Who pays the dole they do not say, certainly it is not paid from closed factories.

This is somewhat reminiscent of Ireland in 1846, at the time the land-owners claimed all the cattle, or nearly all, and of the wheat, there was nothing left for the Irish whose toil kept the British from starving. Deprived of the fruits of their toil the Irish planted potatoes, but the crops in that year and in 1847 failed, the Irish were without sustenance. Did the British care, not at all, let them starve. Thus history records what is known as the potato famine. Do you think for one instant that Britain would show any mercy to this country; it will just be our duty to the Mother country. The leopard never changes his spots.

Let us see how this is regarded in Canada. In the first place we know the British Israel World Federation is widely spread throughout Canada. We know that very recently Mr. Massey, the Governor General of Canada, came here at the invitation of President Eisenhower, to return a courtesy call. He spoke to our Congress, reading or listening to these speeches I often wonder if our Congress doesn't understand this 'flowery language' that spawns from their lips, or are they 'going along' as the phrase is, or are they just being polite?

In any event, let us take MacCleans, Canada's National Magazine which we are told has a large circulation in the United States. The issue to which we refer is January 15, 1948. It is a London letter, page 14, captioned, "U. S. Back in the Empire?" by Beverly Baxter. Citing that Britain is seeing the close of the Second Empire and the beginning of the Third Empire. The first, the author states, ended with the loss of the American colonies. The second began with the inclusion of India and now ends with the independence of India and the unconditional freedom to Burma. What says the author, lies ahead?

"It may be that the answer to that question will come from Washington. Destiny moves in a mysterious way and it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the Third Empire will see the return of the American Colonies."

"Bernard Shaw," says Baxter, "said in 1915 that never again could Britain fight a war alone, without being ruined." Two years ago, Mr. Churchill made a speech in Fulton, Missouri, in which he shocked the world

by saying that there should be an Anglo-American alliance and even hinted at a common Citizenship.

It was Churchill, writes this author, who flew to Bordeaux in 1940 to keep France in the war and offered them a Franco-British Union, with a simple citizenship. France knew Britain and declined the most generous offer to 'shore up' the tottering British Empire. The writer, however, thinks that had this union taken place there would be more stability in Europe, and the French would again be shouting, "Vive Le Roi."

He recalls the plan of Sir Samuel Hoare, who visualized a Commonwealth, like a club, with different kinds of memberships, such as country members, week end members, full members and even foreign members.

There are these influential Americans not only thinking about these things but planning for them, says the writer, their attitude is that Britain is impoverished, has not the resources or the vitality to develop her African colonies, or even to assist in the development of the Commonwealth colonies.

Should Britain allot everything to exports she will block the flow of free trade, that is multilateral trade.

Since, the writer claims, Britain's survival is essential to the United States she will need assistance for years to come and will retard American progress.

The only solution, the author claims, is for the United States to enter into a partnership with Britain to develop the Empire.

However, talking with a shrewd politician, he was told, that no country could stop the leadership of America now, for she had become powerful with the two world wars, but said this politician, "America will not keep this position more than fifty years, for while Britain has not always endearing qualities, she has enduring qualities and they will again capitalize on the spade work of the United States as they always have done in the past."

And so, they would have this country, England, work politically and economically with the United States.

The answer to this lies in the hands of the American public, to the men of America let me say, American men have always been proud to see their wives and children well groomed and gowned, American men have always wanted the best in education for their children, they have wanted for them health and a full life. Do you, men of America, think you can destroy the sovereignty of this country, do you think you can place the destiny of the United States under the control of others and have the guaranteed security as it now is under our Constitution and Bill of Rights? Are you willing to sacrifice this country to salvage the British Commonwealth of the world, where alien forces can dictate what we shall do, how we shall educate our children, where we shall live? The choice lies before you. Tomorrow will be too late.

We wish to live in peace and amity with our neighbors to the North, as well as to the South, please God, it may ever be so. To accomplish this we must respect their rights and at the same time require that they respect ours.

Note:—Drifting Together was placed in the New York Public Library by the late Joseph Choate.

CHAPTER 11

CARNEGIE BOYS AND THEIR PROPAGANDA

History records that the industrial situation in England was in sad straits in the year 1910-1911. Something had to be done about it, Lord Asquith foresaw a war in the offing, Winston Churchill was offered the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, which he accepted. Miss Lillian Scott Troy an American journalist was in England, clever woman, as she is, with a deep and abiding love for this country and its Constitution learned what she had never dreamed could happen. Writing an article under the Caption 'The Benedict Arnold Peace Society' she sent the article to the press in this country, one paper, the patriotic San Francisco Leader, San Francisco, California printed it. Here is the story:—

"Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot-American to his native Highland Heath bi-yearly, now nod satisfied approval when the iron master's name is mentioned."

"When English sneer, they hate, when they hate, they hate forever. Why this sudden change? Carnegie's money? No . . . His libraries, hero funds etc? No . . . His ambition? Yes . . ."

"Within the soul of the little Scotsman dwells a burning weakness, which only an experienced physiognomist could discern in his immobile features."

"Ambition! Mad ambition! the ambition of Scotch pride."

"The man who so cleverly amassed one of the largest individual fortunes it has been man's luck to gather together in the age of the world would be less than human had he not some weakness. To be ambitious is good but to be ambitious with a feverish but deliberate intensity which sacrifices principles for trickery and craftiness is bad. The master mind that engineered the ways and means to a colossal fortune has no limitations. Carnegie expands, and basks in the limelight; it is the one joy of his declining years."

Since the visit of King Edward to Skibo Castle in Scotland, a new germ of ambition has been sown in the mind and soul of the Scotsman. On that memorable day, when he was honored by the King of England, a flag floated over Skibo Castle, which showed the Stars and Stripes on one side and the British flag on the other. As the King was leaving the castle, after offering Carnegie a dukedom-on terms, the baird of the castle is said to have raised his hand to the flag and exclaimed subjectively, 'Your majesty entered Skibo Castle under the American flag, and the British flag flies over your Majesty as you leave. May there be only one flag over Skibo Castle when your Majesty deigns to enter again and may that flag be the British flag. And may it also float over the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific.'

"Immediately after the Peacemaker's visit the 'Carnegie Peace Fund' was started in America."

"The fair term of Peace was substituted for Treachery and Betrayal. The word 'Peace' caught the popular mind for the moment. The subtlety which marks the character of Andrew Carnegie forbade mentioning arbitration with England until the Peace Fund has been well advertised, and duly cemented in the minds of the American people as the best scheme for good the baird of Skibo had initiated."

"The 'Peace Fund Committee' was painstakingly selected with a careful regard for future development. And trading under the holy name of 'Peace' the object and aim of this congenial committee (neat salaries, etc.) was what? To sell the United States to England!"

"These were the terms demanded for Carnegie's dukedom. His money could buy men buyable, to favor 'Peace'; it could buy, or lease secretly, newspapers to spread broadcast Carnegiean doctrine until their protean proclivities gradually permeated into easily influenced minds; it could hire unnaturalized Englishmen or Canadians who had lived and amassed fortunes in the United States but who found the land of their long residence too inferior for adoption, to spread the doctrine; and lastly, to be ultra charitable, it could even pull the wool over the eyes of the President of the United States."

"This sudden haste about arbitration was unwittingly brought about by the impending war between England and Germany. Carnegie was forced on against his will and more farsighted judgment to bring about a working 'entente' with the United States before Germany made any hostile move against England. In fact, the United States were to be held over the head of their friend Germany in the shape of a 'big stick' by England."

"Look well at the men who are talking themselves hoarse trying to tell us why we must have arbitration with England. Is there a man amongst them who is a representative American? Is there one whose patriotism for America we would class with that of Washington, Jefferson, or with that of any of the great men who have passed away, but whose example of shunning entangling alliances has helped to make America what it is today, the sun in the constellations of nations."

"Of Carnegie, I have already spoken and sparingly. And what of Mr. Elliot of Harvard? We are told that the gentleman is an Englishman and as such probably knows what is bad for America."

"Mr. Choate, the ex-Ambassador to Great Britain. This gentlemen was principally notorious for his ultra-English tendencies and sympathies when Ambassador to Great Britain; and any fame he may have attained was chiefly as an after dinner speaker."

"Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the present Ambassador to Great Britain? This gentlemen is remarkable for the facility with which he manages to marry his relatives of the gentler sex off to decadent members of the English nobility; and also almost famous, for the beaming smile he bestowed upon Commander Sims of the United States battle ship 'Minnesota' when that previously inspired American officer made the clever faux pas at the Guildhall luncheon in London, given to the officers and sailors of the American fleet in the Thames some short time since. This speech which the Englishmen gulped down with joy, and which gave serious offense to Germany contained these most Un-American sentiments."

"If Great Britain were to be threatened with an external force she could count upon every dollar, every man, and every drop of blood in America."

"Like the famous speech of an ex-President of the United States at the Guildhall some time previous, it is generally accepted that Commander Sims simply had his little say, as he was parroted to and felt amply repaid in the genial nod and beaming smile of approval of the American Ambassador."

"This speech was intended to convey false news to Germany; it was intended to scare Germany off."

"If the little 'feeler' passes unchallenged in America, the intended end would have been accomplished; if exception were taken as to how and for whom we Americans were willing to shed every drop of our blood—there was Sims to be the scapegoat."

I am in Germany as I write this and I want to say right here that Commander Sims' unlucky inspiration has done exactly what these "Benedict Arnolds" expected it to do, and the American people have been greatly injured in the eyes of a friendly nation. Without any other reason than that the Germans have made such wonderful progress in their foreign trade, England has continuously insulted and misrepresented German motives and ideals, until an industrious people have had the last straw added, and they are ready to have compensation."

The Boer War opened the eyes of England to her own delinquency and she discovered, after all the rest of the world had done so, that she was the possessor of an army that was 'brag' and a navy officered by sap headed gentlemen's sons, which was all 'boast'."

"The bragging, boasting and bluffing went merrily on but Great Britain immediately began to look around for crutches and a cane. She made an alliance with Japan, Germany minded her own business and sawed wood. She made an 'entente' with her old bitter enemy France, Germany continued to saw wood, and work. She made an alliance with Russia, and then triumphantly began to insult Germany. She made demands on Germany; commanded her to cease increasing her navy; Germany quietly told Great Britain that her armaments would increase in the ratio of Great Britain's hostile alliances. England tried bluffing, and got her bluff nearly called. Germany said she was ready to take her chances with the quartette of England, Japan, France and Russia; but politely added that she much preferred to work and increase the prosperity and happiness of her people; but. . . . If Great Britain wished to have a little fracas 'Barkus was willing.'

"Like the slinking coyote which has the will and the desire but not the courage to pounce on the lamb, England, with all the reinforcements of three other powers decided that the time to attack Germany had not yet come. And then came the question of how was the nightmare of Great Britain to be met. A man of initiative, clever in handling difficult situations with dispatch was needed. America was looked to with covetous eyes—but no Englishman dare suggest arbitration. Why? Because the American mind would immediately become suspicious of a 'nigger in the wood pile'. The suggestion must come from an American—it must appear as if an American

graciously made the initial move and England immediately fell into her arms."

"Andrew Carnegie, whose sentiments were always British, while willing to father the scheme and pay the bills, was too far sighted to openly suggest the idea himself, knowing the propensity of the American people to ask embarrassing questions, so he whispered first to the King, and the Peacemaker found Carnegie's whisper so dashingly funny that he must hold his kingly sides in acute risibility."

"The question of arbitration with England must come from no lesser an American than the President of the United States."

"Pulling England's chestnuts out of the fire . . . no wonder the King laughed."

"Then the canny Scot, the clever organizer, came to the United States on mischief bent. He tickled President Taft under the ribs and cooed something into his ear . . . Several things. And out of a clear sky "our" President—all by himself (?) holds out the glad hand to England and says, 'Let us arbitrate'."

"And he says he thought it all out by himself! Ananias."

"One high in authority and near to the Throne in a speech in 1908 said; "In seven years the Union Jack will float over the whole of the United States." "Elihu Root wishes us to celebrate one hundred years of peace with England in 1915—the seventh year 'Synchronism'."

"Why not celebrate with our friends with whom we have never had war? Why celebrate with the only nation on earth who has always been and still is our own enemy, the only nation who has the distinction of oppressing us, and whose smouldering hate and contempt for the 'Yankee' is only second to the hate and ill will she bears her Irish and Indian subjects?"

"The present King of England openly boasts that if George III had held court in New York there would have been no American Revolution. The Queen, a woman hard and cold as Queen Elizabeth but without Elizabeth's brains, detests Americans fiercely. No opportunity is lost in showing her royal contempt even to American women who have, by marrying musty and decaying scions of the British nobility, not only reinstated their husbands in three full meals a day, but their whole families as well."

"The Duchess of Marlborough was insulted before the world at the Coronation. Why? Because she was a hated Yankee."

"It is quite safe to say that the only Americans who are treated by the English royalties as if they were human beings are the numerous relatives of Ambassador Reid. Not that Reids are supposed to be in any degree more eligible than any other American family, but because Mr. Reid is and may be very useful in furthering the Arbitration Treaty — and a few other things."

"The Liberal and the Irish parties have had on two occasions taken serious umbrage at Ambassador Reid's attempt to take sides in the British election. At one time it was thought that the Irish party would take the matter to Washington."

"On last Thanksgiving Day Ambassador Reid contemptuously aired his opinion of Americans at the dinner given by the American Society in Lon-

don. He said that Americans who visited England were generally of two kinds; those who referred to America as 'God's Country' and who couldn't find anything as good in England as in America, and women who wished to intrude their republican presence on English royalty."

"And this in a public speech, did the man who represents the United States in Great Britain hold his own countrymen and countrywomen up to ridicule. And on Thanksgiving Day! A day on which, if he couldn't bring himself to say something fair and kind, he had done better to have held his peace."

"The English newspapers made much of Ambassador Reid's anti-American speech. Many were the gloating references made to the effect that even the American Ambassador could not stand his own people. And why, may the American people consistently ask, why should references to the United States as God's Country exasperate Mr. Whitelaw Reid to such an extent that he must select Thanksgiving Day, of all days, to criticize at a public dinner our warm hearted and truthful references to our own country? As to the American women he holds in such contempt for endeavoring to 'intrude' their republican presence on English royalty, why should they not, if they wish to and royalty wants their money to save the disintegrating nobility? Can Mr. Reid with all his close experience of royalty, begin to compare any royal house in the world with even the average American family? No. Can he compare any of the royal women with American women in refinement, courtesy, genuine kindness, brains, wit or honorable pride and virtue? No doubt the United States Ambassador, knowing the distaste the English King and Queen have for Americans, would turn it to account by barring out all but his numerous family and family-in-law from the sensitive royal presence. One has only to glance casually at the picture of the group of guests at Ambassador Reid's country house in England where King Edward is seen sitting close to D. C. Mills, Mr. Reid's father-in-law, to observe the angry and disgusted expression on His Majesty's face at being roped in so neatly and being obliged to sit and have his royal face and figure taken with that d----d old nobody, Mills."

"But the possibility of an 'entente' with America, and possibly in time. Well, the King was only playing the game, even if it did upset him."

"Cecil Rhodes's dream of Empire found expression in his legacy providing for the education of American youths in England, Rhodes hoped that the process of time would gradually prove an influence in changing the history of the United States, as it is studied in America, to the way England teaches it in her colleges and desires that it should be taught in America in order to 'do justice to England.'"

"Rhodes sagaciously remarked that as far as education went, every ten years saw a new generation. As the influence of American boys educated under English direction increased, so would the tendency to rewrite the history of the United States become easier to suggest and more certain of success. The history of our country as written, studied and believed in England would put Baron Munchausen to shame."

"The first seeds of hate for America are sworn in the young student's mind by a cruelly calumnious attack upon George Washington. George

Washington is spoken of as a "most inferior rebel general". One wonders what were the delinquencies of the British he whipped. Children are taught that Americans are the refuse of Europe, the descendants of servants, adventurers and criminals."

"The Japanese are right when they say that a secret is best kept by three men when only one knows it."

"Intoxicated with what appeared to them as signs of success in the great Peace, there are a few whose loquacity, whose brag of American dependence is more fluent than their silence. Hence this article."

"We are told in England that Andrew Carnegie is a loyal subject of the King, and has sworn allegiance to the British Crown. Although born a Scotsman no American cares a rap whether he is a Scotsman or a Frenchman or a Russian, but we most certainly do take exception to his pretending to the American people that he is acting for the best interests of America as an American when he is neither the one nor doing the other."

"Why was President Taft in such an indelicate hurry to push the arbitration treaties through the Senate last July? Because Germany was preparing to attack Great Britain in August, and only the moral influence of a possible "entente" between Great Britain and the United States, which at a moment's notice could be widened into an offensive and defensive alliance to prevent hostilities."

"Mr. Astor, otherwise known as the expatriated American, is keenly in favor of "Peace". That's enough to make us suspicious. He loves America so!"

"John Hays Hammond is in favor of "Peace" too. Our President committed most kindly on the warm reception accorded Mr. Hammond at the coronation last June."

"And why was John Hays Hammond sent to represent the United States at the Coronation of the King and Queen? Because he fought in South Africa with the English against the brave Boers. Also because he is all for England and Carnegie "Peace".

"While no one in their normal senses would question or attack the Patriotism, guilelessness or artless simplicity of heart of Elihu Root, yet — keep your weather eye on him."

"Many reputable citizens whose patriotism was unquestioned were misled into taking an active interest in public demonstrations in favor of the special brand of "buncom" called Carnegie "Peace". The chief aim and object of getting prominent names associated with Mr. Carnegie's scheme was partially successful for a short period but now the eyes of the deceived are widely opened to the full and complete campaign of treachery launched against the United States in Skibo Castle."

"If the arbitration treaties must be discussed in the Senate, let the debate be an open session, and let us mark well the men who call upon the dishonored spirit of Benedict Arnold to help them to a ready flow of eloquence that they may hide under their scintillating utterances, the sardonic curl of a traitor's lips."

"The following is what a few very ambitious but traitorous Americans in high positions could tell us if they would, and to which policies they have either pledged their wealth, their brains or their influence.. Many of these

men are under pay from a fund which has given none of its "Peace" money to prevent war between Italy and Turkey, or any other nations or peoples at war; a fund which under a false name, is only being used, and only will be used to assist to the utmost the destruction of American independence, and the slow or fast-betraying of America's nationhood into the ready hands of the only genuine enemies she has ever had."

"As far as can be ascertained the following are the guidance rules laid down for the accomplishment of this society which we can make no mistake in calling the "Benedict Arnold Peace Society."

"1. Power of the President of the United States to be increased so as to gradually diminish the powers of Congress."

"2. Supreme Court of the United States to be revised so as to embrace only judges agreeable to absorption by Great Britain and uniformly hostile to the United States Senate."

"3. Precedents must be established by said court against the U. S. Senate in rulings, decisions, especially provided.

"4. Strong campaign must be waged in several States and Territories against Congressmen and Senators showing hostility to Great Britain. If unsuccessful in defeating them, they must be continually watched until discovered in some overt act, mainly personal, and under threat of exposure forced to resign."

"5. When the success of the Arbitration treaties is assured, a few unimportant disputes between the United States and Great Britain may arise, in which the preference must be given to the United States. These apparent victories must be widely advertised in order to create confidence in the propitiousness of arbitration with Great Britain. While the scope of the treaties must be taken not to in any way bring such questions as to the fortification of navigation of the Panama Canal or the Monroe Doctrine into dispute until the situation is under firm control."

"6. As soon as compatible with conditions, the arbitration treaties must be widened into an offensive and defensive alliance."

"7. On accomplishment of same British and American naval officers must be mutually exchanged, but care must be taken that this suggestion is made by an American."

"8. Quietly and unobtrusively American soldiers must be sent to Egypt and India; British soldiers may then be quartered in the United States."

"9". English royalty, preferably the Duke and Duchess of Connaught must be sent to Canada, from whence they must make frequent trips to New York. But great care must be taken not to enter Washington if there is a demonstration against them, or until they have practically "held court" in New York."

"10. The wives and daughters of men controlling great wealth and influence in America must be given preference at these "courts". They must be carefully selected from every State and Territory in the United States. Thus a new "society" through royal favor, must quietly and expeditiously be created."

"11. Honors must be conferred on the husbands of women thus given preference in the social circles of America and a rank or position determined by judiciously distributed decoration."

"12. Honor must be conferred on all American officers favoring "Peace"."

"13. The women of men showing hostility to "Peace" must be socially ostracized."

"14. When a strong phalanx of influential people in favor of "Peace" has been created, and the exchange of British and American naval officers accomplished and as many as possible of the U. S. troops transported to India, the King and Queen of England may then visit Washington."

"15. Should any demonstration of hostilities to their Majesties occur the Hindu troops and the British may, in the absence of the American soldier, quell any disturbance."

"16. Men whose wealth prevents their being influenced by money must have honors and position and possibly a title dangled before their wives' eyes."

"17. When newspapers cannot be bought or leased, new publications must be started."

"18. Educators must receive special favors in flattering newspaper notices and wide publicity must not be given to Independence Day celebrations, people persisting in demonstrations must be "cut" and held up to ridicule. Any demonstration with fireworks must be strongly opposed and discouraged on the ground of protection to life and property."

"19. An elaborate celebration must be arranged to take place in the U. S. in 1915, to commemorate one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and America by which time the object and air of "Peace" will be at the apex of consummation."

"20. Education of the masses must be discouraged, in order to create harmony with the desires of the wealthy and the several trusts, who will see in such a suggestion a strong tendency to reduce wages from their now unreasonable heights to the basis of wages paid in Great Britain; also the suggestion that the ignorant cannot organize so formidably as the educated masses will be widely appreciated, as dissension and suspicion of their own leaders can be more easily advanced."

"21. A popular feeling against Irish immigration may be aroused in the United States, by giving wide publicity to all individual cases of rejection of immigrants, for reasons of acute poverty, insanity or criminality, or disease."

"22. Arbitration, offensive or defensive alliances, and finally "Peace", must be brought about as quickly as possible. For the latter armed expulsion may be necessary, and it is recommended that the Indian and British troops be altogether confined to the east of America, leaving the protection of the west to the Japanese troops, 80,000 of which are already scattered throughout the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, British Columbia and California. Reciprocity with Canada can be passed almost unanimously through the American Congress, and then opposed bitterly in Canada on ~~one~~ ground only—that of annexation by the United States. Simultaneously with the rejection of reciprocity by the Canadian people a member of the British Royal Family, preferably the Duke of Connaught, must take up his residence in Canada."

"23. With the assistance of some interested and powerful trust, such as the meat trust, strained relations may be brought about between Germany

and the U. S. in such an event, with a defensive and offensive alliance with Great Britain, a *casus belli* of English could be more easily turned into account by a simultaneous attack on Germany. Great Britain's diplomatic relations with Germany must remain intact until the consummation of the alliance with the United States."

"24. It is suggested to embrace France in the Arbitration treaties for the moment, also suspicion must not be created during the initial efforts.

It will be remembered that when the Japanese hero of Port Arthur visited the United States last summer, he graciously informed us that arbitration between Great Britain and the United States would be such a benefit to the United States." He had just come fresh from England; he hadn't been provisionally promised the Philippines either in the event of

"As the great Japanese Admiral placed a wreath at Washington's tomb did any of us remember the almost prophetic words of the first American President, "to beware of entangling Alliances."

"Let the shades of Benedict Arnold blush for shame, for there are those today who exceedeth him in treachery and betrayal. Away with the Carnegie "Peace" at the price of Liberty".

"England's attempted dictation and interference both in our internal and foreign affairs is plainly and boldly illustrated in a book written by Lt. Col. Lowther, military secretary and official mouthpiece of the Duke of Connaught. Lt. Col. Lowther says that he suggested a solution of the Japanese tangle to Col. Roosevelt — namely that the U. S. A. should give the Japanese all the facilities they asked for in California, on condition that the Empire of the Rising Sun **SHOULD TAKE OVER THE PHILIPPINES FROM THE UNITED STATES**".

"In these few words Lt. Col. Lowther has embodied two shots for the bird;

Firstly, the flooding of the United States with cheap coolie labor will reduce wages, thus gradually making it more difficult for the man in ordinary circumstances to spare enough money to support his children during the time they should be in school and thereby making it necessary for childrens' education to be reduced to the level of the children of the poor in England, which would tend in a very short time to make a sharp class distinction, or "illiterate rabble". This later class is regarded as very desirable in England, as the more ignorant the "lower Classes" the more easily they are controlled."

Secondly: Japan **WANTS THE PHILIPPINES**. Her alliance with England was made for one purpose, and that was, by the careful and cunning treading of certain intricate and complicated paths of diplomacy, to bring about the peaceful or otherwise militant absorption of the Philippines as a reward for services which Japan must be ever prepared and ready to offer if necessary."

"What about the Japanese coaling station recently discovered in Mexico? PREPARATION?

"Lt. Col. Lowther has held the post of Naval Attaché; his advice has been highly appreciated in the deliberations of his government; he has

military secretary and official mouthpiece; therefore let no one discount his set idea of what our policy with the Phillipines should be; a man so strictly trained in the policy and diplomacy of his government speaks with authority FROM HIS KING AND GOVERNMENT."

"Should a suggestion be made to congress that, "it will be next to impossible to hold the Phillipines without increasing our army, which will entail a great burden of expense on the United States," It will be well to investigate the company the suggestor of this statement has been keeping: also if it his own opinion, or if it is the opening wedge to the proposal of Lt. Col. Lowther, military attache and official mouthpiece of the Duke of Connaught to turn over the Phillipines to the Empire of the Rising Sun."

The opening chapter of Lt. Col. Lowther's book in its general exaggeration of lawlessness in the United States, has helped to cement the idea in the English mind that the United States must come under British rule speedily."

"Simultaneously with the publication of the British officer's book depicting Americans as a lot of wholesale murderers, devoid of the slightest honor or courage, and comparing them detrimentally to the gentlemen he had known in the Pall Mall, he was scattering broadcast in New York and Washington his hypocritical expression of admiration for the great republic and the American people". His comparison of the Canadian soldier to the United States soldier. In fact EVERY REFERENCE TO ANYTHING OR ANYBODY IN AMERICA IS TEEMING WITH CONTEMPT AND BITTERNESS. Even the clubs in the United States, which received him with open hearted hospitality, he refers to with sneering contempt, and, to be accurate, one must say that many of his statements regarding the people whose bread he broke are devoid of the merits of truth."

The inefficiency of the Senators and Representatives is systematically advertised to the British public in cleverly written magazine and newspaper articles and books. The English portion of the British public are not over given to think for themselves; when they read that India "must be governed, Egypt must be governed" they are one with the government, and now that they are daily and weekly being fed on the suggestion that the United States has completely gone to the bow-wows, and can only be saved if she throws herself into British arms, they won't let go of the idea, and will help to a man to bring about the consummation of the 'Carnegie Peace.' "

Even A. Maurice Low, an Englishman, who has lived in the United States for twenty years, tells his countrymen the following in his book on America:

"Secrecy is often essential in negotiations but secrecy is impossible when a treaty must be communicated to the Senate. The Senate is not popular with the country at large."

He goes on to explain that members of the Senate are certain to break down their oath of secrecy taken regarding 'executive sessions'. He also says, "It is generally believed that members of Congress as a body are corrupt."

"Lest some of my statements regarding the hatred the English people cherish for America and the Americans be doubted I am going to give a few

extracts from a book written by an Englishman during the last term of the ex-president of the White House. While the actual literary merits of this book may be nil, the long and complicated sentences obscure and badly constructed, and its syntax amateurish, nevertheless its purpose and its veiled meaning is as clear as crystal. Every page of this book shows malice; every paragraph venom. When I first began to read this book on the recommendation of another English writer that I would find out some truths about my own country I naturally supposed the publication to be some sort of 'freak' idea; but on closer investigation of all books written by Englishmen about the United States, I found that nearly all these books contained far fetched lies and calumnies written with pens that were steeped in bitter jealousy, detestation and hatred. AMERICANS WHO FAVOR CARNEGIE PEACE WILL DO WELL TO READ 'AMERICA'S PERIL'. The 'Y' is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intensely popular in England, no less a personage than the late King Edward finding it the best book on the 'Yankee' he has ever read. The author is almost a hero. You had better make up your minds to read some things which you will find real 'Nawsty'.

(Following are a few printable extracts from this book.)

"There can be no doubt that America is the dumping ground of Europe refuse; it is the scum of other lands. It has no right to be called a nation. Everything in the United States seemed unwholesome. I think the desire for gold is so deep rooted in Yankee that if he could "beat" his own father he would do it. *In less than three generations the United States will be unfit for a civilized lady or gentleman to live in.*"

"From the boy who shines your boots to the Senator, they are a nation of boodlers. Americans are the cast offs from every land on the face of the earth."

"I saw a good deal of the American woman, in fact, "most all" that she could show me without exposing herself to Yankee's anger."

"Verily Yankee's women, and sometimes unwise ones, do not believe in hiding the light of their charms under a bushel or anything else. BY THE TIME I HAD BEEN IN THE STATES A MONTH, I BEGAN TO ASK MYSELF, WAS ANY WOMAN IN THE LAND TO BE TRUSTED?"

"I was informed—that in a western town, there was not a virtuous woman and that seventy-five percent of them had suffered from 'Modern Appendicitis.'"

(Writers note — particulars regarding the explanation of this last statement, which appears in the book, can not be printed.)

"Yankee is a deadly assassin, worse than a rattlesnake. Yankee is awfully brave, especially when it is twenty to one. Yankee does not care to fight with his fists. The American police are no more fitted for police than a barrel; they bear a resemblance to a walrus on end. The standard of fair play, even that of good taste, is not the same as in England. Yankee is vulgar and ignorant. He wears tan shoes with a dress suit. The typical American has no intellectuality. He has a netherlip like a motherless foal reared on a whiskey bottle. His hair is cut "Slop Bowl" fashion. He is a sallow, with pointed narrow jaw. Of this type are made magistrates and judges etc. Young

men of America are of the ladylike type. Men in America are effeminate looking. They are a mixture of poodle dog and girl."

"It is quite a rarity to see an American city bred child with legs. Their poor little apologetic pipe stems are simply pitiful. Already this process has begun. Yankee has no instep. His foot is as flat as a pancake and as NARROW AS THE TREND OF HIS MIND His legs are thin, and so infrequently is his body. He is a tramcar. I visited the Philadelphia University and had a look through the dental school there. I inquired carefully for the specialist who would not take on anything but canines. I found that it had not come to that yet, but it is trending that way."

"The carrion eating vulture would have suited the Americans quite as well as an emblem of liberty as the eagle."

"In four generations when the aggressive newness of the Congressional Library at Washington has been toned down, it may be a fine building. The Capitol is Shoddy."

"The English writers of books, and those who write for the press, have attacked and calumniated for generations, but they have left the virtue of our women unassailed until of late years. Where one heard a grudging complaint paid to the virtue of our women, now we hear the most cruel and untruthful aspersions cast upon them individually and collectively. There is no use to remonstrate they will tell that several English writers who visited the States have written in their books that the American woman is simply rotten, and they ought to know. The English are more like sheep than lions; they herd close together in their opinions, which they do not generally form for themselves and when the leader of the flock says Bah, they all say Bah-Bah. If he says Boo they all say Boo-Boo together. They read "Y", Americas Peril because the King read it. They like it for the same reason he liked it because it slammed it to the yankee upstarts."

This particular writer says he came away from America with a nasty taste in his mouth. He says the first hotel he stayed at was in San Francisco and the waiters looked like a lot of dirty "Brigands."

He evidently bears a most venomous spleen for Washington, like the rest of his compatriots. He says he doesn't see how Washington could have been an American if he never told a lie. Writing of the Washington Monument at Washington, he waxes torpidly eloquent. He says that Washington's Monument is a mere elevator and "LIKE EVERYTHING IN AMERICA FROM JUSTICE ON IS HOLLOW AND CORRUPT." He says the Washington Monument is typical of American usages and customs, hollow and corrupt. He adds: "Yankee! Yankee! Yankee! have you anything in your land that is not hollow? He calls the American Boys, "Young American Dastards" . . . Poor pitiful little Yankees."

It is puzzling and singular that the only American he admires is Theodore Roosevelt, of whom he speaks pityingly as "ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF CHAMPION SPITTERS OF THE WORLD."

Like many Englishmen, he frets because on our currency we have the words "IN GOD WE TRUST" . . . He says that this should be changed. It is to be wondered if the inspiration to eliminate IN GOD WE TRUST from our currency during the term of office of the only American this

Englishman admired was done to solve the particular sensitiveness of this Anti-American Britisher.

He says, "THE DOLLAR IS DIRTY IN THE WEST. IT IS POSITIVELY FILTHY IN THE EAST, BOTH METAPHORICALLY AND ACTUALLY."

"The inscription, 'IN GOD WE TRUST', is a lying religious inscription."

"He says that he apostrophied a negro thus "Aye whiter than you Yankee, except for about a hundredth of an inch, WHITER THAN YOU."

"Americans will be surprised to learn the author's story of the Battle of Manila Bay; but they may rest assured that if the history of the United States is re-written according to Carnegie ideas and to coincide with the British patriotism of Professor Morse Stephen, of the State University of Berkely, California, this, in a few generations will be accepted as the correct version."

"England beat the Spaniards at Manila. This isn't generally known and I got the strictest confidence from a certain admiral in Chicago when Dewey gave the whole Secret away."

This writer tells his readers that DEWEY WENT ALL THE WAY TO MANILA WITHOUT ASCERTAINING IF HE HAD CERTAIN GUNS AND AMMUNITION. In consternation Dewey sent to Admiral Seymour of the British squardron in Manila Bay and obtained the guns and British ammunition with which the Spanish were whipped."

"He says that Dewey was confused as to what to do in the battle and signaled Seymour who from the British Flagship directed the American admiral how to proceed, signaling, "Fire your port broadsides," and in reference to one Spanish ship Admiral Seymour directed Admiral Dewey not to fire but to "blow her out of the water."

The closing reference to the battle of Manila Bay is as follows: "AND NOW YOU HAVE FOR THE FIRST TIME THE STORY OF HOW THE ENGLISH BEAT THE SPANIARDS AT MAINILA."

"This book, which so pleased the King, and which was read so widely in England, did not miss its mark, the ever growing tendency of the English public to accept as final the absorption of America by Great Britain would be a matter of a few years."

Referring to the United States being skillfully steered into British waters one is astounded to read that, "courageous President Roosevelt realizes the *Decaying Tendencies* of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A skillful pilot is at the helm, and he is not unaware of the danger. . . . but his assistants what of them? . . . (The Senate)"

Continuing, he says, he hopes the President will "wear ship" ere it is TOO LATE, AND STEER THE SHIP INTO THE SAFE AND DEEP WATERS BEYOND (England). His books ends with the expression of a certain conviction that America and Great Britain would, "go hand in hand and that time is not far off, and a full Paged curse on the United States and its citizens."

"Land of sallow, scurrying men.
Land of Bribery and Corruption.

Land of Greasy Food.
Thrice cursed art thou."

But these British plans for the peaceful or militant absorption of the United States, with the assistance of Andrew Carnegie's executive ability and money the treason of members of the "BENEDICT ARNOLD PEACE SOCIETY", and the willing cooperation of the re-writers of the History of the United States, have gone sadly amuck on account of the threatened war between England and Germany. The matter of the arbitration treaty with England has been unduly and indecently rushed, much to Mr. Carnegie's displeasure; this indelicate haste was caused by the hysterical announcement of Lord Charles Beresford, the hero of many a naval parade, that the British Navy was not what it seemed; that the Navy was without officers, without men, without the necessary units; and in the event of war with Germany the BRITISH NAVY WOULD BE A PRESENT TO THE ENEMY."

Plans for the peaceful, or otherwise absorption of the United States were overwhelmed with the fear that Germany would give unto herself a Present of the British Navy, and possibly even more. While the plans of "CARNEGIAN PEACE" were not scheduled to be ripe for a test until 1915, the fear of war with GERMANY in the immediate present forced the issue with such a feverish haste that more than one cat was let out of the bag of diplomacy. England could not tax her people any heavier than she was taxing them, and even if she had the necessary funds at her command to build a Navy that could compare with Germany's, she DID NOT HAVE TIME." Germany was ready to spring, and England had little faith in the French and Russian navies combined against the German Navy; she dare not expect the Japanese navy to fight ship to ship with the Russian navy, for fear they might remember old scores and forget they were fighting for England and turn their guns upon each other."

"THERE WAS ONLY ONE SUBTLE INFLUENCE WHICH COULD STAY GERMANY'S HAND AND THAT WAS THE ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN England and the United States, and the possible ratification of that treaty by the U. S. Senate. The treaty was sprung upon the Senate, just as reciprocity with Canada was, and it did not occur to the British Government that there would be any difficulty in quickly slipping the treaty through the Senate, and quickly widening it into a defensive and offensive alliance."

"There have been times in the history of the United States when the country has not only been threatened with enemies from without, but also from traitors from within."

There have been times when the U. S. Senate has taken upon itself the functions of a COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

If war is to come between England and Germany, let us keep our hands off. While deplored war and the horrors of war, we must choose between the lesser of two evils the killing of some thousands in battle or the continual oppressing and torturing of millions! A war between England and Germany would mean the killing of a few thousand men; but it would also mean LIBERTY FOR 350,000,000 oppressed of India, LIBERTY for 12,000,000 Persians; LIBERTY for 4,000,000 Irish; LIBERTY for the

struggling Egyptians from Alexandria to the Soudan. It might even mean the PEACE OF THE WORLD. The break in the trail of blood."

"From the Soudan to London, Theodore Roosevelt hurrahed for England; in Egypt he told a patriotic and brave people to be "loyal" to the British Government he said English rule in India was GREAT! ASK THE INDIANS ASK THE EGYPTIANS. . . . and you might also ask Mr. Morgan Shuster. HANDS OFF."

This ends this article of Lillian Scott Troy, patriot, and zealot for the truth.

This article was sent to this country when Miss Troy discovered it in 1912. When in 1937, almost twenty five years to the day, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, attempted to pack the Supreme Court, Miss Troy told me of this article. We asked the San Francisco Leader to reprint the Article. It is now 1954, and once again we are facing these same issues. Let us analyze them a little.

Point by point,

1. Are we not seeing the power of the President increased and the subsequent diminishing of that of Congress? Is not the President claiming that he has the power to declare war without consulting Congress, has it not been done?

2. Surely there was the attempt to revise the Supreme Court, we may indeed be grateful that the packing did not go through.

3. We have seen Senators and Congressmen defeated because they thought of America first, and did so vote and state.

4. We are seeing these things going on, in fact it has been described as "our Senators being on the tread mill getting nowhere".

5. Surely we are seeing and hearing more and more of an alliance with Great Britain, it is being promoted under the guise of PEACE.

6. Exchanges seem to be the order of the day, as far as the military is concerned have we not seen our boys under the command of other than American officers?

7. American soldiers are scattered to the four corners of the world, they should be here for the protection of the United States. They are constantly telling us that we are to be attacked. We have wardens but not real defense.

8. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were sent to Canada and we are having more and more of this royalty "so called" entertainment in Washington. We are even sending our planes to bring them here.

9. Look at the list of the women being presented at Court, how can they bow to a foreign potentate?

10. Honors, look at the list of the Sirs, Knights that we have in this country, many in spite of the Constitution on the question of emoluments. Even Mr. Hoover, (F. B. I.) has a Sir before his name.

12 & 13 Not too much as yet.

14. We have had the King and Queen, they even deigned to dine on frankfurters.

15. Hasn't happened yet, but worth watching.

16. The titles, well we have them. Knights of the Garters, and these

men call themselves Americans. Even the President wears these insignia when he attends their functions, a recent one; Greece.

17. Lord Northcliff came here after World War I and bought up some four hundred newspapers and established more, he was in Detroit to buy the Detroit Journal. There was so much said about it that Woodrow Wilson told him he had better go home.

18. Can you deny that the Fourth of July has almost been forgotten, do you realize that inch by inch the fire crackers have been taken from us?

19. This celebration did take place as we shall see in the following chapter.

20. Look at the situation in the public as well as the private schools of today. Teachers tell us that under the system of Progressive education our children cannot read or write and mathematics is almost a lost art. It is a sad commentary in this great land of ours where we have had every reason to be proud of our school system, the education of all our children, rich and poor.

21. Too true, for never has there been a more maligned race than the Irish, simply because they would not bow the knee to England. How many people know that all the education England has, was taken there by the Irish in the first place. Maybe they were the "lost tribes" who had no advantages until the Irish brought them to a better standard of living.

22. Did you ever hear more about PEACE than you have in the last two decades? PEACE where there is no PEACE.

And now we go to a letter from Miss Troy, September 20, 1941, in which she writes: "When you look back and read these points, you will understand how, at that remote period they looked to me like a hoax; and I would not have given them a thought but for the authentic source. I do not know of another journalist in London who would have touched them at all—so wild did they appear. But, as you read them today, you will agree that most of them have come to pass, even to the sending away of our armed forces to distant lands; and the planned war against Germany. This is quite a story in itself, and unless one knows of it the points cannot be exactly clear in all their aspects"

Miss Troy writes:—I am telling you something not generally known . . . "Here in Pasadena lives a Mr. Patrick Calhoun, aged 85 years, who sometimes speaks for America First. He is the grandson of the great American John C. Calhoun—1783-1850. He is related to General Washington and Thomas Jefferson, by descent from the same line. Not long ago he told me when I was visiting at his home . . . near where I live—that over twenty five years ago Andrew Carnegie admitted to him that he was working on this scheme. Mr. Calhoun says that he told Carnegie, "that he was worse than a highwayman." Mr. Calhoun was amazed to find that I had this schedule of 23 points and published them so long ago."

Miss Troy continues:—"When I first had them in 1909—I was so uncertain of their authenticity, in spite of their source, that I spoke of them to a friend, the late William T. Stead, my dearest friend in London, and editor of the English Review of Reviews. He implored me not to publish them, pointing out how 'absurd they were' and laughing at the one which relates

to American Naval and Army Officers being given British Titles. So I withheld publication until 1912, and only published them after I had followed up the matter for three years and was convinced that the points were the true outline of the plot to destroy my country's independence. And in 1917 I saw that American officers *had been given British Titles* by the King of England; and although this may not have been the desire of these American officers, they may have been ordered in Washington to accept them—accept them they did."

"To confirm this you can ask for the London edition of Who's Who of 1919, and you will find the words "Sir John Pershing, Sir Admiral Rodman, Sir James W. Gerard and some others. Then look in the New York edition of the very same publications for 1919 and you will find the titles *left out altogether*.

"You will find these men and their British titles in the British Heraldry publications. I have heard that some of our men objected to accepting British Titles but were practically obliged to do so by order of their commander-in-chief. (Congress evidently had no suspicion that in permitting them to receive 'decorations' they were decorations carrying titles.) Mr. Gerard carried his title, and in his book on Germany published in London he dubs himself "Sir James W. Gerard", but in the American edition of the same book he terms himself the Hon. James W. Gerard, and leaves out the title."

It is interesting to note that Queen Elizabeth II and her consort have made the Who's Who in the United States.

It is interesting to know that Queen Elizabeth on April 12, 1953, appointed John W. Davis an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. The British Embassy said this was the highest rank of the order, which was instituted in 1917, and was the highest civilian distinction the Queen could bestow on a United States citizen.

It will be remembered that John W. Davis was the presidential nominee on the Democratic ticket in 1924; Mr. Davis had been Ambassador to the British Empire at London; a member of the Pilgrim Society he was also a former president of the English Speaking Union. Fortunate indeed was this country that he was not elected to the Presidency.

CHAPTER 12

EDUCATION AND THE AMERICAN YOUTH

If you will turn to Point 20 in Chapter 12, you will find the plan to discourage the education of the masses. That was in 1912. Immediately after the war I realized that children were not receiving the fundamentals of education, what we had always known as the 3R's. I found that my children were not being taught the arithmetic tables. I was obliged to teach them at home.

Not long after this it was found that American history was either not being taught or where taught, so distorted that it brought disregard for this country, the Founding Fathers, and all our traditions. Investigation traced this to a Pilgrim dinner, July 4, 1919, London, England. Reported in the American supplement of the Times, London, page VI. 'Our Fourth of July' was one of the captions, the speech of Owen Wister. Here is what he said:—

"Ancient bitterness:—This pleasantry is truer than it sounds, George the Third is more alive with us than with you. You have had several Monarchs since him, you see, but he was our latest. IT IS OUR SCHOOL HISTORIES THAT HAVE BEEN KEEPING HIS MEMORY GREEN. (emphasis mine). Don't blame them too much. Let me tell you why. We were weak and young. We had not long broken away from you. We had to make out our case. Now our case, once you go into the original document, was not over strong. The truth of it was, you had been driving us colonies with such light reins for so long that directly you tightened them we took the bit in our teeth and bolted. We meant to be our own nation and not your colonies no matter how easy with us you might be. And you were easy, very easy, until quite late in the Revolution. So our school histories had to make out a case. They played up George the Third and Lord North strong, and they suppressed Burke and Pitt and the whole liberal element in England that was in sympathy with us; thought of us as free British brothers over the water who were insisting on our British rights, they painted a distorted picture of England's political picture at that time."

INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL BOOKS: Generations of American schoolboys have studied this picture. To fathers and grandfathers all over our States, the names Concord, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, mean resistance to the tyrannical enemy of liberty, England. England is still that to our schoolboys of today, though not to so many. A MOVEMENT TO CORRECT THE SCHOOL BOOKS HAS BEEN STARTED AND WILL GO ON. (emphasis mine). It will be thwarted in every possible way by certain of your enemies. These will busily remind you that you burnt our Capitol in the next war we had; that you let loose the Alabama upon us during our Civil War; they will never mention the good turns you have done us. They would spoil, if they could, the better understanding that so many of us are striving for. They would pry us apart if they could. They will fail. Our dead over whom you strewed flowers on May 30th will help us living to defeat them. . . ."

"We, too, have a pagan stoicism, and Christianity has bred in us the same sense of pity for the weak and sick, understood by none others of mankind. Above all else- to be the captains of our souls. This uttermost thing we got from you. This war, especially the great year 1918, has added considerably to the number of British who say, "Yankees are not half bad when you know them," and to the number of Yanks who say, "I've met a whole lot of British who hate the same things I do."

About this time Progressive education came to the front, it started in Washington, D.C. 1918. One of the 'trial' schools was at Columbia University. With this system the child did not have a regular curriculum, the child did what it wanted to do.

Not so long ago, a teacher of the 8th grade talked to us about the situation, with tears in her eyes, her story was one to shock the most callous, how children came up to her grade the eighth, unable to spell or do the simplest arithmetic. She told how in that grade children were still counting with beads on strings, what you would expect to find in the kindergarten classes.

Since then the situation has broken in New York in all its fury, for two weeks the New York News ran appalling articles of the conditions in the schools; why it took so long for the Fathers and Mothers to see what was going on will still be an enigma to me. However, the children were passed from one grade to another and report cards mean nothing these days.

How are these children going to cope with the world when they reach adult life? They cannot spell and they cannot add or multiply. Is this not the result one might expect? Is this not the purpose of Point 20?

Were United States histories rewritten? The situation became so serious, the children's minds were being so poisoned against those who had fought and bled that this nation might be free, that Mr. Charles Grant Miller brought the situation to the attention of the patriots of this country; among them the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars; National Sons of the American Revolution; The Star Spangled Banner Association; Pan-American Student League, National Association for Advancement of the Colored People; Military Order of Foreign Wars. There were but two who appeared in opposition, two who were willing to go along with the 'Un-American' text books; Francis M. Kinnicut, member Advisory Board of the English Speaking Union, and M. Telfair Minton, The Loyal Coalition. It would seem that some of these patriots have fallen by the wayside. Be that as it may, this investigation held in New York City in 1923 did succeed in bringing about some re-vision of the text books which were such an affront to all decent Americans.

In making his report to Mayor John F. Hylan, Mr. David Hirschfield stated that "standard American school histories have been largely supplanted by eight texts recently revised, so far as they relate to the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and other Anglo-American differences."

Under the specious pretense of 'promoting more friendly relations' and 'mutual understanding' with Great Britain, our school children are now being taught not the consecrated maximum, "Taxation without representation is tyranny", but quite to the contrary, that "In England's taxation of the

colonies there was no injustice or oppression", and that the real reason independence was sought, was because after England had at great cost crushed out autocracy in the Western Hemisphere, the colonists no longer needed the protection of the mother country, and were willing to pay their fair share of the costs incurred."

"Faneuil Hall, the 'cradle of liberty' is of no consequence in these new histories, nor is the Mutiny Act, the Stamp Act, or the Boston Massacre, which the colonists had deemed important causes for resentment."

"Ignored were Nathan Hale, Joseph Warren, Ethan Allen, Anthony Wayne, Paul Revere, Molly Pitcher and Betsey Ross. In one of these histories THERE WAS PRAISE FOR BENEDICT ARNOLD. (emphasis mine)

"Important battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington, Oriskany and King's Mountain were omitted."

"Ticonderoga, Saratoga, New Orleans and the capture of the Serapia were belittled."

"Inspiring slogans: 'We have met the enemy and they are ours'; 'Don't give up the ship'; and 'I've not yet begun to fight' are either omitted or discredited."

"In 1923 the children were being taught that the American Revolution was merely a 'civil war' between the English people on both sides of the water and their German King."

"The Magna Charta is the real source of our liberties, while the Declaration of Independence exerted no vital force."

"That such patriots as Samuel Adams, John Hancock and Patrick Henry were mere disreputable characters;"

"That Thomas Jefferson deserved a halter;"

"That Alexander Hamilton denounced the people as a 'great beast';"

"That the United States Constitution and most of our free institutions were borrowed from England;"

"That the War of 1812 was a 'mistake', 'disgraceful' and 'unfortunate';"

"That the Mexican War was a grab of territory;"

"That the North saved the Union only through England's heroic support;"

"That our War with Spain was won because England prevented Germany and all Europe from taking sides against us;"

"That our country's history has been 'hitherto distorted through unthinking adherence to national prejudice;'"

"That it is now being 'set right' through 'newer tendencies in historical writing' and methods of modern historical scholarship;"

It would seem that these authors wanted to convey the impression that our history, our government, and everything else American is wrong, and that the sole hope for American progress lies in our renouncing our American traditions, surrendering our American spirit and becoming an integral part of the British Empire, as Cecil Rhodes directed in the first draft of his will." end of quote.

Little did these 'great' historians regard the heroism of those brave patriots who stood in ragged clothing, without shoes with snow on the ground, whose great worry was that their families at home were in need of

tood and clothing. What care these tools of the British Empire? What care these men that Paymaster General William Palfrey, Colonel, gentleman, and patriot wrote to General Washington pleading for two hundred dollars to save this country, and these men were described as disreputable characters, that they deserved a halter.

Who were these men who think and thought so little of their country that they were willing to become pawns in the game to sell their country "down the river?" By name: David S. Muzzey; Willis Mason West; Albert Bushnell Hart; McLaughlin and Van Tyne; William Backus Guitteau, C. H. Ward; Everett Barnes; and not included in this report but one whom Mayor Thompson of Chicago, named, the man who was sent as our Ambassador to Spain, Carleton J. H. Hayes; professor at Columbia.

Of one of the authors the New York Public Special Committee's report says: "No Webberburn, no crown advocate, could plead the British cause in a more bitterly partisan spirit than West has done."

President General McCamant of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, in a statement, said in part:—

"There is a great abuse in the matter of the adoption of school books. The representatives of the publishing houses spend money lavishly in the entertainment of teachers and school superintendents and secured favors from the latter which ought not to be granted."

"In my attack on the Muzzey history in my home city, Portland, Oregon, I was unable to get anywhere in that jurisdiction until we got rid of a school superintendent who was too friendly with Ginn & Co. the publishers of the book, to be willing even to consider its displacement."

"Every one of the publishing houses has a force of smooth promoters, selected because of their personality, who go about the country bringing about the introduction of text-books; not on their merits but on the popularity and other persuasive qualities of the men who promote them."

"It is shown in detail, says Mr. Hirschfield, that organized English and American financial influences insidiously pervade the scholastic circles of our country, with the result that American school histories are so rewritten as "to give the emphasis to the factors in our national development which appeal to them as most vital from the standpoint of today."

The aim seems to be to discredit everything American, the men of the Revolution are not here to defend themselves; they are not here to tell the youth the truth; they are not here to plead for the sovereignty of this country. This, the living patriots must do, they fought to save this country that you might be free; we have had the blessings for over a hundred years of a Constitution and a Bill of Rights that did protect us. It was only when the Internationalists and the Foundations got control that we were and are in jeopardy. What are your children being taught today, not American history, but world history, that ~~they are~~ World citizens not that they are American citizens. Do not blame the youth of this country, the blame rests squarely with the older generations who have allowed this thing to happen. We have been lax in making our Representatives in Washington respect and live up to their Oath of Office, the time has come when you can no longer sweep the dirt under the rug, the time is here when we must roll back the rug and

sweep clean. Away with the Internationalists, place Americans on guard, the hour is growing late. Let no man persuade you that his "reluctant vote" is given *under the guise of public welfare*.

I am frequently asked how did you find all these things? My answer is: in 1919 my oldest son came from school with the question, What do you think teacher told us today? Obviously I said, What Dear? and was told: "she told us that the Fourth of July was not our Independence Day, that we must forget that but the 11th of November, Armistice Day, was our Independence Day." I told my son to find out what nationality she was and in a few days he came home with the answer. She was English. It did not surprise me, but as this was a private school, I called the headmaster and very soon put a stop to the propaganda at this point. That was in Detroit, Michigan.

I was prepared for the situation which confronted us, investigation in New York City and in the thirty-eight other states; I was able to understand and sympathize with the much maligned mayor of Chicago, William Hale Thompson. In 1927 Mayor Thompson announced his discovery that the school text books were filled with British propaganda and that plots were afoot to return the United States to the British Empire. How truly he spoke when he said. "You are taking a chance of being punished when you are a Hundred-percent American."

The history of Willis Mason West was particularly offensive in its zeal to promote the British design of an Angle-American union. The children were told that George Washington was a sore head because he did not receive a commission in the British Army and that Sam Adams' father had been ruined by the wise British veto of a proposed Massachusetts "Land Bank". In his book of 700 pages Professor Ward gave forty-seven lines, equal to a page and a quarter, to the entire military and naval movement of the Revolutionary War.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart depicted "Thomas Jefferson as an atheist, a liar and a demagogue." page 190. In his new American History 1917, Professor Hart states, "probably the first shot at Lexington was fired by the British". At this time Sir Gilbert Parker had been in the United States two years, with a large staff of British propagandists, and this was part of their propaganda.

Then we come to that part of the report where the patriots were heard, Charles Grant Miller, who had been instrumental in bringing this situation to the front is quoted as saying in his testimony: "The history that truthfully reports our nation's annals in such a sympathetic, virile, patriotic spirit as to inculcate in our children pride in the birth and development of our republic, honor to its heroes, devotion to its principles and progress, and zest in its ideals and purposes, this is a true history. But the history that creeps along the verge of falsehood; alien in spirit, snarling in self defense that is not actually untrue, and inoculating the children with suspicion of the nations founders, doubt as to its cardinal principles and indifference to its domestic ideals, that history is false."

Col. Alvin M. Owsley, National Commander of the American Legion, said at this hearing. "We must keep on the alert and not let this protest

that has been so well started dwindle away into nothing, for want of the real facts about the hostile forces that are at work. Let us find out just who or what influence it is that has undertaken to rewrite our history, to underestimate the value of our national characters and to undermine the fixed principles upon which our nation was built."

Mr. Hirschfield, in his report, says: "There never has been any secret about the underlying purpose in the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships. Cecil Rhodes was no idle dreamer and his far seeing genius and practical methods added vast domains to the British Empire. Few of his plans failed."

"As already stated, one of the objects of Rhodes was "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire. Under the ingenious Rhodes scholarships the best of our young men, selected from the colleges of all the states, especially qualified in leadership, are taken to Oxford College, England, educated for three years, with an allowance of 300 pounds and then returned to us, perfect English gentlemen, advocating British American union. These young men have an association in this country and have been advocates of these Anglicized school histories."

Says Mr. Hirschfield: "Educational foundations, which have come to exercise immeasurable influence upon the scholastic and public school systems of The United States, are offsprings of the international banking power, as a glance at their interlocking directorates will reveal."

"Elihu Root, Chairman of the Carnegie Council, illustrates at once this directness of connection, and the completeness of design of the super power."

"Andrew Carnegie was another Britisher through and through, who could dream grandly and had the power to make his dreams come true. He endowed the multiform Carnegie institutions from motives which he never sought to conceal. His fondest dream was to bring about a "reunited State, The British American Union."

"The spirit of this finds expression and fruition through the Carnegie Libraries, Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, Division of Inter-course and Education, Aid for Vocational Education, Association for International Conciliation and by no means least seductive, the Carnegie Pension Fund for American Professors and even American Judges."

"Direct and vital effects of these organized influences for Briticization of our scholastic and public school systems are readily detected and clearly identified in utterances of innumerable Teachers Associations in the last few years. These are fairly typified and summarized in the following excerpt from the report of the American History Teachers Association, submitted to the United States Congress, Oct. 22, 1918."

"Attention is directed to the old charge that the study of the American Revolution in our schools tends to promote an Anti British state of mind. It is a natural reaction to demand revision of our text-books with a view to the cultivation of a Pro British state of mind; and that reaction is now actually in evidence."

"Other influences, according to Sir Gilbert Parker, professional British propagandist, here since the war (World War I) broke out, are a weekly

report to the British Cabinet on the state of public opinion in America and constant touch with American papers in England. AMONG OTHER THINGS WE SUPPLIED 360 NEWSPAPERS IN THE SMALLER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES WITH AN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER."

"The propaganda that Parker boasts he put over was:"

"That the Revolution was a contest between the German George III on one side and the English people and the American colonists on the other."

"That many Americans regret the War of 1812 as most Britishers regret the acts of George III."

"That it was the British Foreign Minister Canning who gave us the Monroe Doctrine and made it an accepted fact."

"That the greatest enemy of American development was Napoleon, but Great Britain saved us from conquest by him."

That the British navy and behind it the British Government has been the best friend that the United States ever had in its history."

"And that, next to Great Britain, the best friend the United States has is Japan."

Ten of our school historians promptly began repeating to American school children these new theories which Sir Gilbert has frankly boasted as his official British propaganda."

"When Lord Northcliffe had completed his propaganda organization in this country during the recent war (World War I) and was returning home, it was announced that he was leaving behind him, \$150,000,000. (our own money of course) and 10,000 trained agents to carry on the work. His London Times issue of July 4, 1919 rendered account of the efficient propaganda which he had inaugurated here and was being carried out by those trained in the arts of creating public good will and of swaying public opinion toward a definite purpose."

George Haven Putnam, a prominent book publisher, born in England and high official of the English Speaking Union, made a fourth of July address in London in 1918 before the Anglo Saxon Fellowship. In the course of his remarks he said: "I want to see not a Declaration of Independence but a Declaration of Interdependence, an acknowledgment that the two peoples belong together."

Mr. Hirschfield continues: "In addition to all this there are a half dozen organizations busily at work to bring about some sort of union, he cites. Sons of St. George, English Speaking Union, the men prominent in this organization from time to time have been John W. Davis, George W. Wickersham, Professor Matthew Page Andrews, Baltimore, Maryland."

"The Sulgrave Institute is another "hands - across - the - sea" organization composed of British and pro-British. This group feels that George Washington has loomed large upon the horizon and therefore must be claimed as an Englishman."

"The Pilgrim Society, in connection with its other activities is busily disseminating the doctrine that all American institutions that are good came over in the Mayflower, and that the time is near at hand for the Mayflower to re-embark its cargo of a mighty nation and return it to the "Mother Country."

"Church Peace Union, has a \$2,000,000 Carnegie fund, "to pay the expenses of English and American ministers of note to cross and recross the Atlantic to occupy famous pulpits, to speak before minister's meetings and to receive honorary literary degrees at universities. The idea is thus to utilize preachers and pulpits to develop, 'the international mind."

"The World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the churches has as its stated purpose, "To organize the religious forces of the world so that the weight of *all churches* and Christians can be brought to bear upon the relations of governments and peoples." The Most Reverend the Bishop of Canterbury is president, and the Right Honorable Sir William H. Dickinson, K. B. E., London is the first Secretary. The Alliance has established committees in 500 cities in America and works in close cooperation with Church Peace Union."

Do you think for one moment that in any English school at the graduation exercises you would find a hymn like the following, which was on the graduation program of the Springside School, June 11, 1954, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. The hymn follows:—

"Jerusalem" by Blake.
"And did those feet in ancient time
Walk upon England's mountains green?
And was the holy Lamb of God
On England's pleasant pastures seen?
And did the Countenance Divine
Shine forth upon our clouded hills?
And was Jerusalem builded here
Among these dark Satanic Mills?
Bring me my bow of burning gold
Bring me my arrows of desire!
Bring me my spear O clouds, unfold!
Bring me my chariot of fire!
I will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land."

Maybe my eyes are growing dim but try as I will I can not find on this program the national anthem of the United States, "The Star Spangled Banner". Do you think that this would happen in England, where, oh where, my fellow countrymen is your loyalty, your patriotism? Is there a land in this troubled world with so little regard for the blessings that have been ours? Is there a land where your child would receive a better education than in the United States? It may not be perfect but there is the opportunity.

Would you curb the crime that is so prevalent in this country today? There is no better way than to teach our children loyalty to their land, pride in their accomplishments. Let us then, now, right about face and become Americans as the Founding Fathers wanted us to carry on. There was no arrogance in their fight for freedom and liberty and the opportunity for all citizens to rise to the greatest heights.

George W. Wickersham, American Chairman of the English Speaking

Union is also a high official in the World Alliance. Among the eminent clergy connected with this organization we find, Bishop James Cannon, Dr. James L. Barton; Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin; Dr. Charles E. Jefferson; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick; Dr. Charles S. McFarland; Dr. Frederick Lynch; Dr. Sidney Gulick; and Dr. Hamilton Holt. Every one of these in their preachings pleaded with President Harding and Sec. of State Charles Evans Hughes to rush aid of the American Army and Navy to Great Britain at the Dardanelles."

"The International Magna Carta Day Association seeks to develop a greater sense of unity of thought and purpose of the SEVEN NATIONS."

It is important to have in mind THE ESSENTIAL AND ACTUAL SOLIDARITY OF THE SEVEN NATIONS:—The United States and the six nations of the British Union; Great Britain and Ireland; Newfoundland, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

The founder of this Magna Carta organization was J. W. Hamilton, 813 Fuller Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Rt. Rev. Frank A. McElwain, Evanston, Illinois, President. Mrs. Josephine Dodge Daskam Bacon of New York City, the author of, "The Processional of the Seven Nations" which she recommends should be sung in all Sunday Schools and Public Schools:—

"Great God of all Nations,
We, sons of one speech,
Pray now for the wisdom
Thou only canst teach,
So strengthened in union,
So weakened apart,
Thou gavest one tongue, Lord—
Oh, give us one heart.
One Charter confirmed us,
One scripture we knew,
One Bard is our glory,
All history through.
Now grant us one vision,
Now show us one goal.
Thou gavest one tongue, Lord—
Oh, give us one Soul.
Now, shoulder to shoulder
Hand reaching to hand
What Traitor shall part us?
What foe shall withstand?
What cannon shall thunder,
Our voice cannot still?
Thou gavest one tongue, Lord—
Oh, give us one Will.

The purpose of this group, if it means anything at all, means, British American Union.

The British Committee consists of LADY ASTOR, the Rt. Rev. J. E. C. Weldon; and the Rt. Hon. GILBERT PARKER, Bart.

On the American Committee of the Magna Carta Day Association are

more than a score of college presidents, professors, other educators and preachers. Names that can be found in many other of these British organizations. George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, N. Y., is the director and Henry S. Pritchett, President of the \$200,000,000. Carnegie Foundation, and who conducts a correspondence school in "Economics for Executives" is influential. This shows the International Bankers, the foundations and the Pro-English propagandists pretty closely together.

The National Security League, is (1923) sending to Wall Street for a fund of \$25,000 to interpret the Constitution to children in the public schools. When investigated by a Committee of Congress, the National Security League was found to have had \$50,000 of Carnegie money.

For further evidence of the determined purpose to disregard the Declaration of Independence, breed disrespect for the Constitution of the United States of America, one has only to read the address of Dr. William Allen Nielson, President of Smith College, before the English Speaking Union at a dinner at the Hotel Astor, New York City a few days ago. (1923) The former Ambassador to the Court of St. James presided, and Sir Percy Fitzpatrick and Sir Eustache Finness, Bart. spoke.

After asserting that the "world had gone to pieces like a broken bowl" and that the English Speaking people were the great pieces that remain unbroken, Dr. Nielson said, "That the differences involving the English speaking peoples were due chiefly to "miseducation." The histories studied in this country have been getting better and better"

"The President of Smith College deplored the fact that there are still men and women in America whose patriotism cannot be purchased with British gold and who insist upon preserving America for those who love and admire America and cherish her traditions and institutions." (emphasis authors)

"The International Bankers having apparently succeeded in gaining control of certain American Ambassadors, United States Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Legislators, Judges, Political Leaders in both major parties, and others high in councils of the nation, no longer attempt to hide their true purpose of bringing about a British-American Union to be controlled by ENGLAND. Their advocacy of the League of Nations, the Four Party Treaty and now of the World Court, has in my opinion no other meaning than their willingness to subordinate American interests to those of England".

"Lord Robert Cecil's recent visit in this country to spread the propaganda for the League of Nations, was, said Mr. Hirshfield, one of the boldest acts of a foreigner imaginable."

But what are we to expect of a British subject propagandist, when an American citizen, Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank of New York, after a visit with English bankers abroad, is proposing that instead of a duly elected President and his Cabinet, a Council of Foreign Relations, composed of twenty five members elected for a long term of years, and at least thirty percent of them always abroad, should pilot the destinies of this country in relation with foreign governments?

This is the report of David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts of the City of New York, May 25, 1923.

After this came the Progressive education, a system where the child decides what he wishes to study. As it was explained to us by one of the teachers, a decision would be made to take the number nine (9) for the day's work, however, if some of the children did not want to study about number 9, they did not do so. What did they do, perhaps they looked out of the window, or did some other thing that might please the child.

The result of all this has been disrespect for the teachers, a lawlessness that made necessary the calling of three sergeants, eleven police and two plain clothes men to quell a riot in a secondary school in New York city recently. This would be hard to believe had it not been told to us by one of the police. Is there any better way to take a country over than to break down the morals of the youth?

The experimental progressive school was Teachers College, Columbia where the father of the system was a professor, John Dewey. Nor was there any protest from the Chairman of this great institution, Nicholas Murray Butler. It was a short step from this to the Social Science books, more generally known as "the Rugg Books."

That the AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION was the sponsor of these Social Studies in the schools is astonishing. Under this organization a commission was set up, it included:- Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D.C.; Charles A. Beard, formerly professor of Politics, Columbia University, author of many books on history and politics; Isaiah Bowman, Director, American Geological Society of New York, President of the International Geological Union; Ada Comstock, President of Radcliffe College; George S. Counts, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University; Avery O. Craven, Professor University of Chicago; Edmund E. Daly, formerly Dean of School of Business Administration, University of Michigan; now director of Social Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation; Guy Stanton Ford, professor of History, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Minnesota; Carleton J. H. Hayes, Professor of History, Columbia University; Ernest Horn, Professor of Education, University of Iowa; Henry Johnson, Professor of History, Teachers College, Columbia University; A. C. Krey, Professor of History, University of Minnesota; Leon C. Marshall Institute for the Study of Law, John Hopkins University; Charles E. Merriam, Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago; Jesse H. Newlon, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, Director of Lincoln Experimental School; Jesse F. Steiné, Professor of Sociology, University of Washington. (From preface in the report, "The conclusions and Recommendations of the Committee report of the Commission on the Social Studies.")

This Commission was constituted in 1929, it did a great deal of research, deliberation and reflection during five years. Fourteen major and several supplementary volumes was the result. Of these the Commission assumes full responsibility for two: "A CHARTER FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES IN THE SCHOOLS, published in 1931, and dealing with "objectives" of social science instruction; and the present volume of CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. The other volumes, the titles of which are given in Appendix B, below, are sponsored by the Com-

mission in the sense that they have been authorized by it, that they have been submitted to the criticism of its members, and that they have provided many of the detailed data on which the generalizations of the present volume are based. Among other things it was supplied with translated reports of the International Committee on the Teaching of History. It also participated in the surveys of secondary education and teacher training, conducted by the United States Office of Education.

Certain institutions generously supplied the Commission with staff members or otherwise facilitated its work; Columbia, Harvard and Leland Stanford Universities, the Universities of Chicago, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina and West Virginia, Smith College, Mount Pleasant, Teachers College and the American Geographical Society.

THE COMMISSION IS UNDER SPECIAL OBLIGATION TO ITS SPONSORS THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, ABOVE ALL, IT RECOGNIZES ITS INDEBTEDNESS TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNegie CORPORATION, WHOSE FINANCIAL AID MADE POSSIBLE THE WHOLE FIVE-YEAR INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOLS, EVENTUATNG IN THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

March 1934.

A. C. Krey, Chairman.

Chapter 1: The social sciences are concerned with the far-reaching policies in its World Setting.

The commission could not limit itself to a survey of text-books, methods of instruction and schemes of examination, BUT WAS IMPELLED TO CONSIDER THE CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS A PART OF WORLD CIVILIZATION NOW MERGING INTO A WORLD ORDER." (emphasis mine)

The commission was also driven to this broader concept of its task by the obvious fact that American civilization is passing through one of the great critical ages of history, is modifying its traditional faith in ECONOMIC INDIVIDUALISM and is embarking upon VAST EXPERIENCES IN SOCIAL PLANNING AND CONTROL WHICH CALL FOR LARGE SCALE COOPERATION ON THE PART OF THE PEOPLE.

It made generous use of the findings of scientific inquiry conducted by other scholars in both America and Europe. It has found particularly helpful the report of President Hoover's research committee on Recent Social Trends in the United States. (this can be found in the New York Times, January 2, 1933. It was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, N. Y. Times February 26, 1933.)

Chapter 11 page 16, clause 8: "Under the moulding influence of socialized processes of living . . . there is a notable waning of the once widespread popular faith in economic individualism; and leaders in public affairs, supported by a growing mass of the population, are demanding the introduction into economy of ever-wider measures of planning and control."

Clause 9. "Cumulative evidence supports the conclusion that, in the United States as in other countries, the age of individualism and laissez faire, in economy and government is closing and that a new age of collectivism is emerging."

Clause 10. "As to the specific form which this 'collectivism', this integration and interdependence, is taking and will take in the future, the evidence at hand is by no means clear or unequivocal. IT MAY INVOLVE THE LIMITING OR SUPPLANTING OF PRIVATE PROPERTY BY PUBLIC PROPERTY OR IT MAY RETAIN THE PRESERVATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY, EXTENDED AND DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE MASSES. Most likely it will issue from a process of experimentation and will represent a composite of historic doctrines and social conceptions yet to appear. ALMOST CERTAINLY IT WILL INVOLVE A LARGER MEASURE OF COMPULSORY AS WELL AS VOLUNTARY CO-OPERATION OF CITIZENS IN THE CONDUCT OF THE COMPLEX NATIONAL ECONOMY. A CORRESPONDING ENLARGEMENT OF THE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT AND IN INCREASING STATE INTERVENTION IN FUNDAMENTAL BRANCHES OF ECONOMY PREVIOUSLY LEFT TO INDIVIDUAL DISCRETION AND INITIATIVE—A STATE INTERVENTION THAT IN SOME INSTANCES MAY BE DIRECT AND MANDATORY AND IN OTHERS INDIRECT AND FACILITATIVE DATA THAT THE ACTUALLY INTEGRATING ECONOMY OF THE PRESENT DAY IS A FORERUNNER OF A CONSCIOUSLY INTEGRATED SOCIETY IN WHICH INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIC ACTIONS AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS WILL BE ALTERED AND ABRIDGED." (emphasis added)

Clause 12. "UNDERLYING AND ILLUSTRATIVE OF THESE TENSIONS ARE PRIVATION IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY. VIOLATION OF FIDUCIARY TRUST, GROSS INEQUITIES IN INCOME AND WEALTH, WIDESPREAD RACKETEERING AND BANDITRY, WASTEFUL USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES, UNBALANCED DISTRIBUTION AND ORGANIZATION OF LABOR AND LEISURE. THE HARNESSING OF SCIENCE TO INDIVIDUALISM IN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE, THE ARTIFICIALITY OF POLITICAL BOUNDARIES AND DIVISIONS, THE SUBJECTON OF PUBLIC WELFARE TO THE EGOISM OF PRIVATE INTERESTS, THE MALADJUSTMENT OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, PERSISTENT TENDENCIES TOWARD ECONOMIC INSTABILITY, DISPROPORTIONATE GROWTH OF DEBT AND PROPERTY CLAIMS IN RELATION TO PRODUCTION, DELIBERATE DESTRUCTION OF GOODS AND WITHDRAWAL OF EFFICIENCY FROM PRODUCTION, ACCELERATING TEMPO OF PANICS, CRISES, AND DEPRESSIONS ATTENDED BY EVER WIDER DESTRUCTION OF CAPITAL AND DEMORALIZATION OF LABOR, STRUGGLES AMONG NATIONS FOR MARKETS AND RAW MATERIALS LEADING TO INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS AND WARS."

Under C. "Educational Philosophy in the United States, we find (page 33) clause 2. . . . American society during the past one hundred years has been moving from an INDIVIDUALISTIC AND FRONTIER ECONOMY TO A COLLECTIVE AND SOCIAL ECONOMY"

Clause 3. "Whatever may be the exact character of life in the society now emerging, it will certainly be different in important respects from

that of the past. IT WILL BE ACCCOMPANIED BY MANY UNACCUSTOMED RESTRAINTS AND LIBERTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES." (emphasis mine)

Clause 4. "In two respects education will be challenged;"

(a) "the emerging economy will involve the placing of restraints on individual enterprise, propensities, and acquisitive egoism in agriculture, industry and labor and generally on the conception, ownership, management, and use of property, as the changing policies of government already indicate; and"

(b) "the emerging economy by the reduction of hours of labor and other measures, promises to free the ordinary individual from the long working day, exhausting labor and economic insecurity, thus providing him with opportunities for personal development far greater and richer than those enjoyed under the individualistic economy of the nineteenth centuries."

Clause 5. "A complete and frank recognition that the old order is passing, that the new order is emerging, and that knowledge of realities and capacity to co-operate are indispensable to the development and even the pursuance of American society. . . ."

D. "General Applications."

(1) "Organized public education . . . is now compelled, if it is to fulfil its social obligations, to adjust its objectives, its curriculum, its methods of instructions and its administrative procedures to the requirements of the emerging integrated order."

(2) "If the school is to justify its maintenance and assume its responsibilities, it must recognize the NEW ORDER and proceed to equip the rising generation to co-operate effectively in the increasingly interdependent society and to live rationally and well within its limitations and possibilities."

Clause 5. "If education continues to emphasize the philosophy of individualism in economy, it will increase the accompanying social tensions. If it organizes a program in terms of a philosophy which harmonizes with the facts of a closely integrated society, it will ease the strains of the transition taking place in actuality."

Clause 8. page 38 . . . "The Commission deliberately presents to education and affirms the desirability of, and economy managed in the interests of the masses, as distinguished from any class or bureaucracy.

Clause 9. "From this point of view, a supreme purpose of education in the United States, in addition to the development of rich and many sided personalities, is the preparation of the rising generation to enter the society now coming into being through thought, ideal and knowledge rather than through coercion, regimentation and ignorance and to shape the form of that society in accordance with American ideals of popular democracy and personal liberty and dignity."

E. "IMMEDIATE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM: Clause 5. Although the Commission has conceived its work primarily in terms of the necessities and potentialities of American Society, it recognizes the growth of WORLD RELATIONSHIPS and the urgent need for a better knowledge and ap-

preciation of the common problems of mankind and the significance of international relations."

Clause 6: "This excludes any commitment of education to either a narrow or an aggressive nationalism and involves a recognition of the fact that any effective WORLD ORGANIZATION must grow with an organization of regional and national unities and with domestic control of outward thrusts of economic, naval and military power."

Materials of instruction Clause 6, page 52 . . . "The program of social science instruction should provide for a yet more detailed study of the history of the American people with particular reference to the material conquest of the continent, the development of the democratic heritage, the popular struggle for freedom and opportunity, the spread of individualistic economy, the rise of technology and industrial civilization, the increase of productivity, the emergence of an integrated economy, the growth of local, regional and NATIONAL PLANNING and CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER NATIONS AND PEOPLES OF the WORLD."

Clause 7: "The program of social science instruction should provide for a realistic study of the life, institutions, and cultures of the major peoples of the contemporary world, of the rivalries, the conflicts of interest, and the underlying causes of war among the nations. In view of the growing interdependence of the nations, the increasing significance of the FAR EAST, and the rapid development of certain newer regions, relatively more attention should be given to Latin America, to Africa and particularly Asia."

These conclusions, of which this is a part, was not signed by all members of the Commission, Frank A. Ballou, Edmund E. Day, Ernest Horn and Charles E. Merriam refused to sign."

We now come to Appendix A: "The American Historical Society in co-operation with the National Council on the School Studies has arranged to take over "The Historical Outlook" (A Journal for Social Science Teachers.) The purpose of the Outlook under the new management will be to supply current materials, to encourage experimentation in the organization of materials, to stimulate thought and the experimentation among teachers and schools, to report projects and results of organization. . . ."

Clause 5: "The writers of text books may be expected to revamp and rewrite their old work in accordance with this frame of reference and new writers in the field of the social sciences will undoubtedly attack the central problem here conceived, bringing varied talents and methods and acts to bear upon it."

APPENDIX B—gives us the background of the Commission, actually started in 1926 by the American Historical Association with the appointment of nine members. By 1928 it had a working plan. Then came a long list of those to whom the Commission is indebted for aid, among them we find 'The Commonwealth Fund.', representatives from many of the colleges and universities throughout the country. The career of the Commission opened at the beginning of 1929 and closed December 1933. The Commission co-operated with the American Council on Education and the American Political Science Association in sponsoring under the direction of Charles H. Judd of Experimental Materials of Instruction for the schools.

We are indebted to Augustin G. Rudd of Garden City, Long Island, New York for his diligence in ferreting out these books. Mr. Rudd had children in school, looking into the books given them to study Mr. Rudd was amazed at what was going on. He took a valiant stand, here are excerpts from his pen:—"OUR RECONSTRUCTED EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM". Parents who marvel at the growth of such organizations as the 'Young Communist League' should read the school books their own children are studying."

"Have you noticed how little present-day children know of American history, writes Mr. Rudd, and the basic reasons for the liberties we enjoy? And haven't you also been shocked by some of the socialistic ideas and theories they have brought home from school? Or wondered at the astounding growth of organizations such as American Youth Congress, American Student Union, Young Communist League, Young Pioneers and others?"

"There are reasons for all this, things like this do not just happen. THE MAIN REASON IS THAT OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM HAS BEEN 'RECONSTRUCTED' IN SEVERAL VITAL PARTICULARS. Textbooks and complete courses teaching that our economic and political institutions are decadent have been placed in the public schools in more than 5,200 communities in the United States, according to the advertised statement of the publishers. It has come about through the wide spread teaching of the Social Sciences, an omnibus course supplanting specific study of history, geography and the United States Government."

"Let's see what sort of thing is being taught in these courses. That can best be done by examining some of the text books by Professor Harold Rugg of Teachers College, whose system is so widely used in schools hailed as centers of progressive education."

"In 1933 Professor Rugg incorporated his complete philosophy in one volume called 'Great Technology' which is the key to the whole series of his school text books. In it he speaks of the development of the West and thus pays his respects to the Founders of the Republic." Quoting Professor Rugg:—

"Nothing about this story of degradation is clearer than that in any of these decades a fairly decent standard of living could have been had by the people of the expanding West. That it was not and is not today can be traced primarily to the theory and practice of government set up by our fathers."

"And as to the 'rights' of individuals:—quote "In thinking about human wealth, the scientist rules out all pecuniary matters, all questions of the rights of individuals to take larger-than-the-average shares of the world's wealth and all legal rules of contract relationship."

Professor Rugg then indicates clearly that he would do away with most of the current middlemen who "interfere with the conversion of energies to the uses of man" and thus *interfere with the economic system of production for use and not for profit.*" Clearly the philosophy of Karl Marx.

"There are fourteen books for the elementary grades, and six for Junior High, one of the magazines having wide distribution in the Class room is 'Scholastic'. In the hearings on the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill

(1937) Thomas Brahany complained that his fifteen year old daughter was required to write a summary of a sordid negro sex story, 'The Proudful Fellow' by Julia Peterkin, which appeared in this magazine, December 17, 1932 issue. Too sordid to reprint here."

"According to Professor Rugg in his 'Teachers Guide' the United States is not a land of opportunity for all our people, for one-fifth of the people do not earn any money at all. There are great differences in the standards of living of the different classes of the people. The majority do not have any real security."

We meet this Scholastic Magazine again as it was distributed at the Little Flower High School, Philadelphia, Pa., April 1944. The address is 220 East 42nd St., New York City. In this issue:—

"In order to establish a successful world organization of nations after the war, what sacrifice would you, as an American citizen be willing to make?"

"Would you agree to post war rationing? An American Army of Occupation over seas? A World Police force? Increased Taxation? Free Trade? Would you be willing to have a flag of the world fly over the Stars and Stripes? The answer was NO NEVER. Another question, Would you be willing to put the Panama Canal under International control? The answer was NO.

The children of Upper Darby High School were required to return to school February 22, 1944, Washington's Birthday, to answer these questions.

This is the way propaganda for world government is being put over in this country, poison the minds of the children and you have the nation. Referring again to the Rugg books, Professor Rugg outlines the need for nation-wide planning of the use of the basic resources, agriculture, production of goods and transportation, the difficulty, as he sees it, has been that 'national governments' 'state governments' and 'local governments' did not own most of their own enterprises . . . there was no single agency that could plan for the country's needs. . . ."

Is it any wonder that all over the country we find the schools in a chaotic condition? Is it any wonder that there is so little regard as to what happens to this country? They planned it that way, thus spoke Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

To many people, those who have not thought for themselves, or followed the situation closely, who listen to the continuous propaganda on the radio and the television, this situation has its fountain head in Soviet Russia. To others the seat of the plot against this country has another source.

Three important articles appeared in the New York American, written by Professor Willis J. Ballinger in 1932. They were captioned 'Geneva Plots to Internationalize U. S.; Lure us into League.' Vast Web of Propaganda Aimed to Convert America.' Professor Ballinger writes that:—"while we have been listening to the vast amount of propaganda telling us of the campaign of the Soviets to capture and transfer our economic system our attention has been diverted from another part of Europe that is concerned with 'bagging our political life'. This was Geneva, the League of Nations. Well financed, with Britain's control, Carnegie money. Rhodes

money, the propaganda mills were let loose to entice us into the League, the road to the world government, to reach, said Professor Ballinger, the sub-conscious mind of the Americans. If, said Professor Ballinger, the League and its Internationalists are bent on the capture of our Girl Scouts, they have no less a plan to get our goats. Every kind of an international organization that could possibly be imagined was set up to cover every field of enterprise or sport. Undoubtedly few Americans knew where they were going, they were just following the leader. But the leaders knew, they had a real goal to reach."

"Andrew Carnegie, wrote Professor Ballinger was one of the fathers of internationalism. He was one of the first to conceive the idea of 'using' America for Europe's benefit. He gave to internationalism its present day significance—A European scheme to exploit America economically under cover of idealistic appeals to peace, friendship and brotherhood."

. . . "Carnegie left behind him, when he returned, in thought and spirit, to his beloved England, a vast fortune to propagandize America out of its independence. It was a question of the United States returning to the Empire or England going down to a second rate power." (See *Triumphant Democracy*, Andrew Carnegie, published by Scribner, 1893.)

Under the guise of building libraries, Carnegie built up the idea of the great philanthropist. If you will follow the League of Nations you will find that the advocates of this League were not far removed from the Carnegie. The astounding part is that men of accomplishment, men to whom the people have looked as great, are caught in the web of 'betrayal of their country'. Of course they have persuaded themselves that we must stand with Britain for our own preservation. These men have been advocates of cancelling the British debts to this country, of sending American boys to fight all over the world for the British Empire, their influence has been used in our legislative halls. No better example could be used than that of the debate on the British Loan. Documents were placed on the desks of the Senators advocating the passage of this Bill, the question was raised as to the propriety of this act, Carnegie control was holding sway. Just ask your Senator or Congressman about it. See the reaction and judge for yourself. Ask why it is impossible to have an investigation of these tremendous funds, maybe you will find out what is wrong in Washington, in the United States. Ask yourself, why were all the copies of Carnegie's book '*Triumphant Democracy*' 1893 edition, removed from the libraries around the country, they have the revised edition with the last chapter omitted, the last chapter being the important one. '*The Reunion of Britain and America*' or '*A Look Ahead*'. Evidently they thought it might not be well for their plans if the American people knew the contents of this chapter, they might not be willing to go along, to follow the leader, as it were.

Any year book of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace will give you a complete list of the Trustees from the beginning, usually if one of these men are elected to the Congress that member retires as in the case of Senator Taft. President Eisenhower was made a Trustee, whether his name is still listed as active, I am not sure. It is well to check these men, see where they fit into the picture, it will give you an excellent idea of

'whither goest thou, America.' On the other hand if one stands for America and its traditions the smear campaign starts and the unsuspecting public does not understand.

Our colleges are filled with professors who have been Rhodes scholars, Chairmen and Presidents are frequently to be found on the Carnegie and Rockefeller Boards. In the March 8th and 9th editions of the New York American 1932, the well known columnist John A. Kennedy wrote under the Caption:—"Drive to Force U. S. into League of Nations and World Court Revealed by Survey." "Backed by a \$15,000,000.00 fund the propaganda machine is trying to control the public mind in America through the colleges, schools, churches, civic and professional organizations and libraries. Immediately a flood of letters and telegrams were received by the Senate in Washington."

"The major fountain head of this propaganda, said Mr. Kennedy is the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace headed by Nicholas Murray Butler. It has funds of \$11,720,000, but can go to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for added funds if necessary. The American Foundation founded by the late Edward Bok, and headed by Miss Esther Lape, originally set up with a \$2,000,000.00 fund, and the League of Nations Association headed by Raymond Fosdick, who is associated with the Rockefeller interests, which interests have expended large sums to finance the League of Nations, these three are the triumvirate who are in the lead to educate Americans to the international mind."

"This loosely knit, but effectively operated propaganda machine subsidizes college professors, libraries, both public and private. This triumvirate is in the lead, flooding the country to sign petitions to the United States Senate urging that the United States join the League of Nations. It was the Carnegie Endowment that sent the Elihu Root mission to Geneva in 1929 where the formula for putting this country into the World Court was devised."

"Under the guidance of the Endowment's intercourse and education division, which Dr. Butler frankly admits is a propaganda outfit, PROFESSORS, AND TEACHERS WERE TAKEN TO GENEVA WITH ALL EXPENSES PAID, BUT THE COLLEGE LIBRARIES SEEM TO CONTAIN LITTLE OR NO INFORMATION ON ANY PURELY AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW."

One of the greatest forces of this international propaganda are the International Relations Clubs, here is where the professor finds his greatest avenue for spreading the international point of view."

It was in the December 23, 1934 issue of the New York American that we find the eminent writer, Samuel Crowther, warning the American people of the propaganda which he called 'A Great Threat to U. S. Institutions.' 'Propaganda Groups Urge Dole, League and Low Tariffs.' Mr. Crowther goes on to say, "if anyone doubts the present threat to American institutions, let him read this program, offered as an American program in a report made by the Commission of Inquiry into National Policy in International Economic Relations. Then examine into the circumstances surrounding the report and the apparent relations of Secretary Hull and Secre-

tary Wallace, with the three great internationalist propaganda associations of the world—The Carnegie Peace Foundation, the World Peace Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation."

The principal recommendations of the report are (1) the lowering of American tariffs in a selective fashion in order to promote imports and thereby to promote international trade through the whole world, (2) The making of further cuts if the first tariff cuts are not enough to start world trade. (3) The paying of a dole to American workmen thrown out of work by handing their jobs to foreigners. (4) The repealing of the Johnson Act, which now forbids loans to foreign countries in default on loans, with the intimation that foreign lending should be resumed. (5) The further scaling down of war debts as a prelude to cancellation. (6) The further and closer co-operation with the League of Nations and its subsidiaries, the League Court, the Arms Convention and the International Labor Organization."

"This report is not Secretary Hull's. There is no evidence that he had anything to do with it. It was sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation. The Chairman of the Commission making it was Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago. Hutchins was previously Dean of the Yale Law School. He has never had the slightest experience in either business or economics."

"It was noticeable that of the people appearing at the hearings, Dr. Lionel D. Edie and General Robert E. Wood, both opposed to lowering tariffs were given a few lines in the report, while a woman in California, favoring cuts, was given eleven pages."

"The outstanding feature of the report was the omission of the two letters by George N. Peek to the President (Roosevelt) dated May 23. and August 30, 1934. In these letters Mr. Peek set out in simple bookkeeping the fact that our foreign trade during the last thirty eight years has resulted in an indebtedness to us of \$22,645,000,000.00 and that we cannot tell *how much we have lost* until we know how much of this indebtedness will be paid."

"The figures submitted by Mr. Peek were ignored in the report. The report was written, not by the committee but by Dr. Alvin H. Hanson, the chief economic advisor of Secretary Hull."

"It is evident that Secretary Hull did not disapprove the plan of edging into the League of Nations with these six points or he would not have made the man who expressed them his economic advisor."

The following February the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation published jointly a pamphlet by Secretary Wallace, 'America Must Choose' Mr. Wallace was, for what he called, a planned middle course.

Mr. Samuel Crowther is well regarded as a man of ability and sincerity, his words are not to be regarded lightly.

Is it any wonder that our schools are contaminated with subversive and deliberately slanted text books when we understand what these foundations are sponsoring? Is it any wonder that our children do not understand what patriotism and loyalty mean? These foundations have too much influence in our schools, it is indeed a two edged sword for the children not only imbibe

this poison themselves but carry it home to their parents.

Rhodes scholars, educated at Oxford under the Rhodes plan are in many cases influential in our schools. Here they have an opportunity to mould the minds of American students to the British angle. They are only paying for their free education. Were they not educated to be ambassadors for the British, to sell the idea to us that we should return to the Mother Country?

Referring to the organization 'The Student Union' it is interesting to record the statement of Ambassador Salvador de Madariaga: "The youth of the world can be a vital influence toward world peace, if only its easily awakened enthusiasm is kept alive by such a movement as the Student's Union." Senor Madariage is a firm advocate of World Government. He is likewise on the Advisory Council of the 'Student's International Union, Geneva and New York. The Honorary President of this organization was Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

It was in 1934 that this organization met at the Carnegie Mansion on Fifth Avenue, New York. Professor E. A. Seligman was the Chairman for the afternoon. He introduced Mrs. Carnegie, who responded with the remark:—"I feel that the International Student's Union can do much toward developing right thinking between countries. We are fortunate in having S. K. Ratcliff, the British Journalist here today." Closing his talk Mr. Ratcliff said:—"What of the 1935 outlook in the storm cloud over Europe? The universal assumption is that England and America are stable and conservative. But in regard to the future let us not put out of our consciousness the common peril of the complete break in many of our social systems. A world can end. Not the United States, not even Great Britain can be said to be free of the danger of the overthrow of a system."

CHAPTER 13

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

To understand what has been happening to this country as well as to the world one must know the steps leading to the world chaos.

The League to Enforce Peace was the precursor of the League of Nations, it was the beginning of the World State movement in this era. The leading spirit was Theodore Marburg, born in Baltimore, Maryland, he was educated at Princeton Prep School, John Hopkins University, Oxford University, England; Ecole Libra de la Science Politique, Paris and Heidelberg, Germany. He was influential in many organizations, founder of the Maryland League to Enforce Peace, and a member of the Pilgrim Society. An internationalist in his belief that the world should be controlled by International Financiers.

In the early 1890's, affairs were not too happy between England and the United States, Marburg felt there should be no antagonisms between the two countries. England was in sad straits as regards her economic situation, alarmed at the trend of events Marburg went to England, he became acquainted with the Fabians, a group of intellectuals who believed in socialism.

Before this country entered World War I the League to Enforce Peace was organized, its ultimate goal was a League of Nations. The first meeting of this League to Enforce Peace was held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1915. (One cannot but wonder why a date, so dear to the hearts of all true Americans was chosen, for June 17th is the anniversary of Bunker Hill or was it, perhaps, the same idea as that which set aside the number of 1776 for the Lend Lease Bill?

At this meeting was stated:—"We believe it to be desirable for the United States to join a League of Nations—binding signatories to the following:"

"1. All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiations, shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a Judicial Tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon its merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

2. All questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

3. Signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against anyone of their number that goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

4. Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in Article 1."

AFFILIATION OF SOCIETIES

"A democratic country is full of national organizations. Beside the churches, which in such a project as ours, are of great importance (page 19) are the labor, agricultural—the peace and preparedness leagues, educational institutions, fraternal and bar, commercial and trade and many others."

On page 41 in the book on this subject we find:—"A World State is needed but we left our plan moderate so as to attain it and later a more COMPLETE WORLD FEDERATION." (emphasis mine)

"Mr. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, is quoted as saying:—"Now whether the League be Constitutional, or not, depends upon the construction that should be placed upon it." Mr. Taft wanted a partnership, how or what was not disclosed."

"Mr. S. Van Houston (Holland) stated the 'Interparliamentary Union' is a daughter of the Peace Societies."

"The purpose of this league: was to assure establishment by the principle nations of the world for a LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

"To secure the maintenance of peace after the close of the present war; first by the use of economic and military force." (it does not seem to have occurred to these men that peace cannot be gained by force.)

Peace can only come when all countries respect the rights of others to the fruits of their own labor and to liberty. Force never has and never will bring peace and freedom.

Three hundred men came together for this meeting, the legislative program was:—

1. Adoption of our program by ratification of all political parties, a thing already accomplished in part.

2. Adoption of the legislatures of the several states of resolutions favoring the establishment of a League, calling upon the Executive department of the government to take the necessary steps.

3. Obtaining from Congress a National Charter for the League, thus giving it a standing in the eyes of the world.

4. Adoption by the House and Senate of a joint resolution of the same character as that we are seeking from the state legislatures."

"With this we will have succeeded in enlisting the Congress."

"The objective is to plant the idea in the minds of the American people." (the people hold the key.)

"The Treaty making part of our government cannot make war without the co-operation of Congress, joint action is needed."

At the Pilgrim dinner in London, April 15, 1915 Sir Gilbert Parker said:—"The boundary line between the two people is, from almost every standpoint obliterated in sympathetic understanding and good feeling."

"Like Carnegie, Marburg saw the trend of events, members of the British parliament were urging arbitration between England and the United States, Carnegie urged eminent citizens to back it, thus did Interparliamentary Union come into being June 13, 1888."

"Woodrow Wilson, socialistic by nature, had been under the influence of Carnegie and believed the American freedom came from Magna Carta. So, too, did Lord Bryce, and his influence in the idea that Britain and the

United States should come together was used. About this time a Pan-American Union was formed so why not an Anglo-American Union?"

When Marburg went to take his course of study in economic and political science and became acquainted with the Fabians he met William L. Stead and Lord Bryce, George Bernard Shaw and Lecky. Stead had been associated with Cecil Rhodes as Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarships. He also met and became associated with English bankers who gave him certain ideas of the causes of the panic in the United States. Marburg was convinced that great reforms must be accomplished in the United States."

In the proposal that an international tribunal should be established Carnegie and Marburg enlisted the aid of Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root.

"Marburg entered the political arena as a pamphleteer—his ideas were colored by the influence of Oxford, the Bank of England and Carnegie. They were against Bryan and his bi-metal policy."

Note: It has always been a quandary to me why bi-metallism is so good for England and no good for the United States, is it that by this method England could better control the trade of the world, the silver countries, force this country to bank through her as she does by the sterling block versus the American dollar?

This was the issue upon which General Douglas Mac Arthur was recalled from Japan. We understand from a reliable source that the British Ambassador to Japan called upon General Mac Arthur and told him, 'My country wants you to put Japan in the sterling block, to which General Mac Arthur replied 'No, in the United States dollar block, so that she can trade with the United States.' A few days later the Ambassador returned and again spoke to the General, this time his remark was, 'I think I should tell you, General, that if you do not put Japan in the sterling block my country is going to see that you are removed from Japan.'

Why should the British attempt to tell an American General what he must do, is that not an insult to the people of this country?

Soon came the recall, the whole country was indignant, few knew the real reason and only a few knew that the brief, recalling this great General, was written in the State Department in Washington by Dean Rusk, the Rhodes scholar. Rusk was later given the post of Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation at a handsome salary and a long term office. Thus does Britain run the affairs of this nation, Rhodes scholars are educated at Oxford to return as ambassadors for Britain to this country.

In 1897 pressure by the internationalists was brought on Cleveland to open negotiations with 10 Downing Street for an Anglo-American Treaty. The United States did not ratify this Treaty. The occasion for this was the imminence of war with Great Britain in 1895. This caused Marburg to work for a League of Nations, Stead (Times, London) wanted a League of Capitalistic States.

By now Colonel House had entered the picture, his father had come from England and settled in Texas, he became the advisor to President Wilson, an internationalist. House realized that to take a dominant position in the world, this country must have a large army, but rather than arouse

the American people a reserve force was advocated. Marburg did not want his League to be identified with the preparedness movement; to overcome this they set up The National Security League as the agency to co-operate with the League to Enforce Peace. To make it appear that this was a bi-partisan move Joseph H. Choate and Alton B. Parker were made honorary President and Vice President. Robert Bacon was also put on the board. The League pressed Congress for the necessary military legislation, very soon branches were set up all over the country.

They wanted to get Germany into the League, therefore, any opposition must be suppressed lest Germany learn that the plan was for England and America to rule the world. Germany was not taking kindly to the League to Enforce Peace.

"Four Progressive Steps were planned to the fulfillment of this project:—

"1. Institutions such as we now have, supplemented by a true International Court of Justice, all of which institutions are purely voluntary."

"2. The element of obligation added, in so far as the nations shall bind themselves to resort to these institutions."

"3. The further addition of an agreement to have the League act as an international grand jury to hail the would be law breaker before a commission of enquiry, and to use force to bring it there if recalcitrant."

"4. The final addition of an agreement to use force, if need be, to execute the award of the tribunal."

Marburg realized that the country was not yet ready for such a scheme, deeming it better to take what was possible to get rather than nothing and enlarging upon it later, another meeting was called.

"Present were, besides Marburg and Taft, James M. Beck, John Bates Clark Jr., Reuben Clark Jr., William C. Dennis, John Hays Hammond, Hamilton Holt, Harold J. Howland, William B. Howland, Andrew B. Humphrey, Darwin P. Kingsley, George W. Kirchwey, A. Lawrence Lowell, Frederick Lynch, Henry S. Pritchett, Leo S. Roe, William H. Short, Albert Shaw and John A. Stewart. All accepted the first two proposals, some objected to the third because of entangling alliances, while the fourth was objected to by all."

So far as Wilson was concerned while going along with the plan, he had to give out to the world such statements as would convince the world that he was not taking sides with Britain. Yet he had a secret agreement with Earl Grey that as part of the peace settlement, Germany would be forced to enter a League of Nations. Wilson pictured himself as being the arbiter of the world.

The events that came about in the war by sinking our ships, forced Marburg to complete the American branch of his League to Enforce Peace. Having brought together the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the American Branch of the League of Nations, the personnel of the American Association for International Conciliation, Marburg sent out the four articles he and Taft had cast as the Constitution of the League to Enforce Peace, signed by one hundred and twenty eminent men, with invitations to assemble June 17th, 1915, to consider the League's

proposals. Among those whose names appeared upon the invitation were:—Lyman A. Abbott, editor of the Outlook; Edwin A. Alderman, President University of Virginia; James B. Angel, later President of Yale; James M. Beck; Alexander Graham Bell; Jacob M. Dickinson, formerly Secretary of War; William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; James Cardinal Gibbons; John Hays Hammond; James Grier Hibben, President of Princeton; David Starr Jordan, President Stanford University; A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard; Governor James M. Mc Creery, Kentucky; Alton B. Parker; Jacob H. S. Schiff; Isaac Seligman; Robert Sharp, President of Tulane University; William H. Short, Secretary of the New York Peace Society; Oscar S. Straus, member of Hague Court; William H. Taft; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President University of California; William Allen White; John Sharp Williams and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise."

William Howard Taft was elected President at the June 17th, 1915 meeting, the following permanent officers were also elected:—Wm. H. Taft, President, Executive Committee; A. Lawrence Lowell; Hamilton Holt; Theodore Marburg, Vice Chairman; John Bates Clark; Jacob M. Dickinson; Samuel J. Elder; Philip H. Gadsden; John Hays Hammond; Herbert S. Houston; William B. Howland; Darwin B. Kingsley; William Hodges; Alton B. Parker; Leo S. Roe; William H. Short; John A. Stewart; Oscar S. Straus; Frank S. Streeter; Thomas Raeburn White."

Having committed many of the foremost men of the country to his international project Marburg was wise, none of the great financial interests appeared yet they had control of the scheme that they had created. Never before in the history of the country was such control over the foreign policy of a President. When questioned in Richmond, Virginia, about Wilson's lack of leadership, Taft replied:—"Never mind, we'll smoke him out yet." Taft then made a tour of the country to explain the workings of the League. Thus did the internationalists get control, the next step was the appointment of a Secretary of State friendly to Great Britain. It is easy to understand that this League to Enforce Peace was running the country, the whole project depended on a complete understanding between Britain and America."

"The League of Nations Society had been organized in England, the Fabian Socialists were behind the plan, armed with this, Marburg returned to the United States, a meeting was called in Washington by the League to Enforce Peace for May 26th and 27 to carry out the plan of the Philadelphia meeting of June 17th, 1915. Wilson, Taft, Baker, Lodge, Lowell, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Gompers and others were advertised as speakers."

"Having accomplished all this, another meeting was scheduled for New York. Earl Grey was to send a cable to Marburg stating that Britain's co-operation was pledged to a League of Nations. So many came to the meeting that a change had to be made to a larger hall. Wilson was elected, he was the great saviour of the world."

"Taft presided at all the meetings, the stage was well set, among those who spoke were Taft, Thomas Raeburn White, Edward A. Filene, Hamilton Holt, George Grafton Wilson, Talcott Williams, John Bates Clark, K. C. Rhett, H. A. Wheeler, Samuel Gompers; Carl Vrooman; Newton D. Baker; Philip H. Gadsden; J. Mott Hallowell; Herbert S. Houston; William H.

Wadhams; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge; Shailer Mathews; Franklin B. Giddings, A. Lawrence Lowell; Benjamin Ide Wheeler; Frank S. Streeter, Nehemiah Boynton."

Edward A. Filene made the following announcement:—"To Theodore Marburg, as an envoy of the American Branch of the League to Enforce Peace there has been given by letter and by word of mouth, assurance of the unqualified support by such statesmen as Sir Edward Grey, Lord Bryce (note Lord Bryce said, "it will take fifty years to destroy the Republic of the United States." That time is almost here.) Premier Asquith and others."

Marburg said:—"We have the whole hearted endorsement of the principles of the League to Enforce Peace by President Wilson, by Secretary Root, by the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker and a host of Americans."

"If now we can add to this support of private individuals and officials, a resolution of the Congress of the United States, favoring the principle, we could then ask Mr. Taft to go abroad as the representative of this unofficial body, and endeavour to assure the adherence of foreign powers. . . . There is a grave danger that if we do not get the Powers committed now, it will be difficult after the war."

"The plan did not contemplate a league of some states against others, it sought a union of as many as possible in their common interest," said Marburg.

While there was a cloak of altruism over all this scheming, it was very evident that Marburg plainly represented international finance. To substantiate this we need only turn back to the beginning and Marburg's idea. Marburg realized that bringing together the political socialists such as the Fabians of England, Jaurès and Millerand would be difficult, he saw the already built influence of Marx in the United States, and then, said Marburg, there were the Jews who could by the control of finance, bring pressure on the various countries to this end. Then there was Carnegie with his unlimited wealth, all could be organized into a League to Enforce Peace.

"Marburg concluded that the liberalization of the governments of the world through the power of a League of Nations, with power residing in the hands of the International Financiers to control its councils and enforce peace, would prove a cure for all the ills of mankind."

"It is necessary to keep a certain aura of secrecy over these plans, there was a certain amount of inconsistency in combining international finance and socialism which must be kept from the conservatives. It was, then, imperative that the money interests be kept under cover, and that the whole movement be cloaked with the guise of humanism. In other words much stress must be laid on humanity, human rights, peace and democracy, for in these things there would be an agreement. Money finance and socialism were not to be discussed. In other words this scheme must be whispered only to those whose knowledge of history and international politics would enable them to grasp its practicability, those who would appear to be working only for universal peace, for were they not educating the masses to an internationalism that would entail great political sacrifices on the part of the nations? (emphasis authors)

This, then, was the background of the League of Nations. This was what this country was spared by the 'Wilful Eleven', our real patriots, who fought so valiantly in the Senate to keep us out of the League of Nations.

CHAPTER 14

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"IF EVER I HELP TO SET UP A FORCE GREAT ENOUGH TO DESTROY MY COUNTRY; I HOPE ALMIGHTY GOD WILL STRIKE ME DEAD BEFORE I CONSUMMATE THE CRIME."

(Hon. James A. Reed, Missouri.)

Words that should be as immortal as those of Patrick Henry, spoken at the time of the Revolution:—"Give me Liberty or give me death."

Too often are we hearing the question, what is wrong with the American men, what is wrong with their thinking. To those men who are not thinking in terms of the United States and for this country let us again quote from the great patriot, the Honorable James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri:—

"The man who is willing to give to any nation or assemblage of nations the right to mind the business of the American people ought to disclaim American citizenship and emigrate to the country he is willing to have mind America's business for her."

There are many answers to this question, what is the matter with the thinking of the American man? First, he is more interested in how much money he gets and not how he gets it. Second, the American man of today has not the spirit of enterprise that prevailed in the early days of this nation, that spirit which made this country great and gave her, her place in the world.

Let us look at another quotation from the early Founders of our country. Thomas Jefferson:—"Would to God that the Atlantic Ocean were a sea of fire, separating us forever from these other lands." (See, James A. Reed, Congressional Record, page 6081, daily, 1919.)

Still speaking Senator Reed:—"Of course we will have some guns, and we will train our boys some, and we will have some ships, and if I were as sure of Great Britain's love and friendship as you, gentlemen, who advocate this League, I would not build ships, but I am not quite sure of Great Britain." Congressional Record page 6081 daily, Sept. 1919.

With more words of advice and wisdom, Senator Reed continued:—"I decline to help set up any government greater than that established by the Fathers, baptized in the blood of patriots from the lanes of Lexington to the forests of the Argonne, sanctified by the tears of all the mothers whose sons went down to death to sustain its glory and independence. The Government of the United States of America," (Congressional Record, September 1919, page 6082 daily.)

Continuing this epoch making speech, which helped save the sovereignty of this nation, Senator Reed said:—

"The President (Wilson) in a number of recent speeches has declared the assembly of the League of Nations is largely a debating society." He also said (Wilson):—"We can always offset with one vote the British six votes

I must say I look with perfect philosophy upon the difference in numbers."

From the record, Senator Pittman, Nevada, recognized as one of the spokesmen for the President declared on the Senate floor, August 20, 1919 that the President regards the league as a meeting place where the concensus of opinion of the civilized world may be obtained and the moral force brought to bear."

"This doctrine has been widely disseminated throughout the United States in an effort to coax the people into the League by the claim that it is harmless."

"On the other hand advocates of the league tell us it is of sufficient power to control the passions and ambitions of the world and hold in leash the armed forces of mankind."

"Both of these doctrines, said Senator Reed, cannot be correct."

According to the President, "it is to usher in 'A NEW AGE', (emphasis mine) which he asserts will lift mankind to the highest levels."

"In the opinion of others, it involves the sacrifice of American Sovereignty, plunges our Republic into the woes of the world, and jeopardizes the future of mankind."

"The decision, said Senator Reed, should be one of sound reason, the President spent eight months in Europe helping frame this document which contains about 80,000 words. The President (Mr. Wilson) should know its contents and be able to assure the people that this contract into which he would plunge this country would not be detrimental but—

"Instead of convincing the people he called those who disagreed with him, 'pigmy minded'."

"If anyone declined to turn his back on Washington and Jefferson he was described as afflicted 'with serious aberrations of thinking'."

"If one refuses to surrender with the pen what Washington gained with the sword, he is described as a 'contemptuous quitter'."

"If one cannot see his way clear to embroil America in the wars of every country and to plunge her into controversies in every land he is accused of seeing with 'jaundiced eyes'."

"If one ventures to point out that Article 10 binds us to send our soldiers to defend the frontiers of every land in every quarter of the globe, he is 'afflicted with amazing ignorance'."

"If he looks with pride upon the glorious achievements of America's past and refuses to abandon the policies which have brought us to the heights of prosperity he is 'a dreamer living in the forgotten age'."

"If, after studying the League Covenant, lawyers and statesmen reach the conclusion that it is inimical to the public weal, they are classified as men, 'whose heads are only fit to serve as knolls to prevent their bodies from unraveling'."

"If Senators of the United States, sworn to defend the Constitution and to protect the Republic in strict accordance with the terms of their oaths, study the proposed covenant and reach the conclusion that it is their duty not to advise or consent to its ratification, they are denounced as 'dishonest opponents of the treaty who will be gibbeted and who will regret that the gibbet is so high or as the President (Wilson) did declare a few weeks ago

that he would like to 'see them hang on a gibbet as high as heaven, but pointed in the opposite direction'."

Just what brought about this state of affairs and whither are we going?

Few people realized that World War I was the first step to the British Commonwealth of the World. If you will let your mind revert to the years preceding and following the Boer War you will realize that while England fought to take from the Africans what was rightfully theirs, Germany was going ahead, expanding her commerce, building ships and transporting goods on the sea.

In the eyes of the British this was wrong, it must be stopped, and as Andrew Carnegie said, "Do it by peaceful means if possible, if not, then by war." Records in the New York Public Library.

Thus, if we, and the world could be sold the idea of a world government or a league of nations which England could control by means of a greater number of votes, this would accomplish the purpose.

By the Grace of God, we had enough patriots in the United States to save this country and our sovereignty.

The League of Nations was set up without us. It did not bring peace, promises that were made were not kept, wars between members took place until some of them withdrew and England was back where she started.

There was but one answer, there must be a bigger and stronger League of Nations, it must include the United States, to accomplish this they decided we must be put in the position of leadership. Thus came the flattery, it was our DESTINY. A word so often used by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The war was over, but still England was in trouble, economically, she owed this country billions of dollars, man after man, group after group came to this country, all we heard was the cancellation of the debt. After all was it not America's war, why shouldn't we pay the bill? The fact that America had drafted her youth to pull England's chestnuts out of the fire was nothing more than we should do for the mother country, the propaganda mills were let loose again. Nicholas Murray Butler, as Chairman of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was called to England.

1925 brought the general strike in England, truly, as Judge Lobingier wrote in 1932, this was the 'industrial revolution' that began in England. After this came the plan for a closer collaboration of the Empire into the British Commonwealth, still there was trouble. 1931 Nicholas Murray Butler was again called for advice, returning to this country he spoke at the Pilgrim Society dinner in New York, he suggested the plan for a world government. His plan was, "the United States of Europe, the Asiatic Combine, the Pan American Union, the Balkan Combine as the prelude to a world government, for, said he, it is easier to draw together three or four component parts of the world than it is fifty or sixty nations."

Do not think for a moment that all was well between this country and England for we were meeting the same antagonisms as had beset Germany. During World War I the United States had built ships (this was imperative for we had to pull England's chestnuts out of the fire) and we did increase our commerce with other nations, and it brought the wrath of England on

our heads. If you doubt it read, "The Causes of Anglo-American Differences" by R. Palme Dutt, Current History May, 1929. Mr. Dutt was a graduate of Oxford and among other things was Editor of Labour Monthly.

Mr. Dutt writes:—"There may be successive attempts at conciliation as a further measure of naval limitations, an attempt toward closer world co-operation."

The League of Nations did not bring the promised peace, it is quite popular for people to say, had the United States joined there would have been no World War II. This is a strange situation since there is ample proof that not only World War II was in the making but also World War III. World War III was to be fought in the Middle East, maps of the terrain and arrows showing the march of the armies were drawn as far back as 1935.

What did happen to involve this country in this League of Nations, the stepping stone to World Government? We were taken in by the back door, into the International Labor Office.

It was Carter Goodrich, the then Chairman of the International Labor Office, who told us at the luncheon of the Commission for the Organization for Peace at the Hotel Commodore, in 1943, that :—"The International Labor Office was set up by the League of Nations and it in turn set up the C. I. O. in every country for the 'takeover'."

This explains many things that have happened, the backing given to the C. I. O., its power, the fact it received so much support by the past administrations. Mr. Goodrich is now teaching at Columbia University.

While we were spared being drawn into the League of Nations by the patriotic 'wilful eleven,' we have now been drawn into the new set up — "The United Nations." This organization is costing the people of this country hundreds of millions of dollars, it has not stopped wars, we cite Korea, called a police action. It has not stopped Communism.

It is significant that the last publication or pronouncement by the League of Nations was:—"The League Hands Over." Yes, the League handed over to the United Nations and American boys have been placed under their jurisdiction and have been sent to the far corners of the globe.

CHAPTER 15

THE UNITED NATIONS

While the world was in the throes of WORLD WAR II, the Do-gooders, the internationalists, World Federalists, Union Nowers, and all the rest by whatever label they appear, preying upon the sympathies of the Mothers whose sons were at the battle front, started the propaganda mills anew.

Common phrases that came in the press, over the radio, in the pulpit and in the schools were, "had the United States gone into the League of Nations, there would not have been a second world war, and if we did not now plan some sort of world government, World War III would follow."

The do-gooders didn't tell the people that World War III had already been planned, that the lines of battle had been drawn, that the war would be in the Middle East and over oil. Certainly not, that was too much for the people to know, we must keep them fooled, in that way their success according to the teachings of Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie who so wanted the unity of England and America, that he sewed the Union Jack and the American flag together and flew this monstrosity from Skibo Castle in Scotland. Had the American people been on their toes this would have been recognized as a penal offense and Andrew would have been dealt with accordingly. Remember Andrew said: "do this by peaceful means if possible, but if not, then by war."

We were at war, Roosevelt was President, the 1944 elections were approaching, it was necessary for Britain that Roosevelt should be re-elected. It had been important in 1940 and it was even more so in 1944. This was told to a United States Army Officer in England.

This was so important that the power of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was called in. Two hundred prominent Americans and Canadians, seventy eight of them, college presidents or professors, met and drafted a blue print, a model for a 'community of states,' along the plan of Roosevelt's post-war security organization. That was March 27, 1944 and was exposed by the New York Daily News.

These plans included "(1) a council composed of the Big Four Powers at the start, (2) a general assembly of nations, (3) use of force to keep the peace by joint action of interested nations rather than through the world organization, and (4) an international court of justice to deal with legal disputes."

"The plans sought to allay opposition that co-operation to keep the peace would not violate a nation's sovereignty. The Carnegie plan, as distinguished from that of President Roosevelt, however, declared that all nations have legal justice "under international law."

Before this plan was complete President Roosevelt died, he did not live to see this country faced with chaos, it thus fell upon President Truman to carry on. The usual hearings were held before the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally, Texas was the Chairman. Because Mr. Con-

nally gave to the press the statement that there was no opposition Dorothy Fales, Elise Johnson, Helen Somers, Grace Keefe, this author and many others called Congresswoman Jessie Sumner, Illinois, by telephone. Miss Sumner urged us to call Senator Hiram Johnson, California,—We were then urged to telegraph Senator Connally and advise him that we wished to be heard. We contacted others who were of like mind.

Arriving in Washington, we went to the Committee room, we were asked to be heard at the end of the day, we declined as most of the people had gone. We did get before the committee early the next morning. We asked to have the transcript of the hearings sent to us. Had it not happened to us personally, it would have been impossible for us to believe that our sworn testimony would be distorted, deleted, added to until one would hardly realize one's own thoughts. Insistence and another trip to Washington, a call at Mr. Pendell's office (Mr. Pendell was in charge of the stenographers) and finally a call at the Foreign Relation's Office forced the corrections. It was taking advantage of an extemporaneous speech which gave the opportunity for such action. Perhaps I should also say that I had to tell Mr. Pendell that if the corrections were not made that I would send out to the people the correct version and tell them why. He told me that would ruin him, for my part I could not see what difference it made, whether he was ruined or I.

In my opposition to the United Nations I quoted Anne O'Hare Mc Cormick, the well known columnist of the New York Times. Mrs. Mc Cormick was born in England and came here as a child of twelve, that may account for her point of view.

I quoted Mrs. Mc Cormick as having said at the first meeing of the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace "We women put over prohibition while the boys were away in the last war and we women will put over the world organization while the boys are away in this war."

The Hearings in Washington were July 9, 1945 and on July 17th I received a letter from Mrs. Lilian T. Mowrer, Chairman of the Washington Chapter. The letter follows: —

Mrs. Catherine P. Baldwin,
1245 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mrs. Baldwin:—

At the hearings of the Foreign Relations Committee last Wednesday, I heard you say that at a meeting of the Women's Action Committee Anne O'Hare Mc Cormick declared that "we women put over prohibition in the last war while the boys were away and we women will put over world government while the boys are away in this war."

Mrs. Anne O'Hare Mc Cormick instructs me to tell you that she never made any such statement nor does she hold such ideas.

Since your remarks have been placed on the record: Hearings before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Part 3, p. 195; line 17, 18, 19, July 11th we should be much obliged if you would send us a letter withdrawing such an assertion and admitting your mistake.

Yours very truly,
Lilian T. Mowrer.
Chairman D. C. Chapter
Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace.

Now it happens that the husband of Mrs. Mowrer, Edgar Ansell Mowrer, I am reliably informed (San Francisco Leader) has been a British propagandist in this country for many years.

Since Mrs. McCormick did make this statement, and since I was present and heard this boast, on that eventful night of April 7th 1943, and since the meeting was held at the New York Times Theatre, West 44th St., New York City and duly reported in the New York Times, April 8th, 1943, and since the item appeared in a broadside on the front page, I could not and did not withdraw my remarks. I did write Mrs. Mowrer and so advised her and gave her the reference. I purchased a rag copy of the Times that it might be preserved indefinitely.

Incidentally, it might be well to state here that this is the group of women who threatened to defeat eight Senators at the 1946 election. They succeeded in some cases.

There are many representative women on the roster of the Women's Action Committee, a few who have been active over the years are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; Mrs. Norman de Whitehouse; Mrs. Arthur Brin; Mrs. Henry Goodard Leach; Mrs. William Dick Sporborg; Mrs. Paul Mellon; Vera Michelle Dean; Virginia Gildersleeve; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman; Mrs. Ogden Reid; Dorothy Thompson; Sarah Wambaugh; Miss Mary Dingman; Mrs. Robert J. Bacon; Mrs. Dana Converse Backus; Mrs. George Fielding Eliot; Mrs. Dewitt Stetten; Mildred Adams; Mrs. L. E. Fradkin; Mrs. Vera Beggs Conway; Mrs. Burnett Mahon.

There were quite a number of fine people who appeared in opposition to this charter of the United Nations, however, Mr. Tom Connally was overheard telling one of the newspaper men when questioned about the opposition "just the rag and bob tail lot." This band of thinking people have lived to see the day, that the now ex-Senator Connelly, said he was sorry he had voted for the United Nations.

The following was my opinion in 1945, it is my opinion in 1954.

The following was my opinion in 1945, it is my opinion in 1954.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Corrected Testimony of Mrs. Catherine P. Baldwin on the United Nations Charter EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. WILLIAM LANGER OF NORTH DAKOTA IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, July 28 (legislative day of Monday, July 9), 1945

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the corrected testimony on the United Nation Charter, given by Mrs. Catherine P. Baldwin, of New York City, before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the testimony was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mrs. BALDWIN. My name is Mrs. Catherine P. Baldwin, 1245 Madison Avenue, New York City. I represent myself; an American woman, a mother, a grandmother.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mrs. BALDWIN. I am objecting to this charter as given to us from San Francisco because it is in contradiction to our United States Constitution, which all of you Senators, and the President of the United States, and every man who holds office from the highest to the lowest, in this country, is sworn to uphold. If you sign this charter you are signing away the sovereign rights of the people of this country which you are not authorized to do. You are given specific instructions when you are sent here to represent us. Those authorities are clearly defined.

I do not concur with Senator VANDENBERG when he says we should accept this because it was agreed upon by President Roosevelt at Yalta—when we were told it was San Francisco.

The late Mr. Roosevelt is not here to speak for himself. And, furthermore, he had not the authority to promise anything in the name of the American people without the concurrence of two thirds of this body—which has not been given.

This is, to my mind, a very direct attempt to sabotage the Constitution of the United States, to take away sovereign rights.

It is not a new plan. It is one that has been going on for many, many years. Immediately after the last war the procession started. The highly financed propaganda permeated our schools, our colleges, our churches, in fact, every phase of our American life. Attempts have been made to destroy the Star-Spangled Banner—they are still going on. Our histories were rewritten so that you would not recognize American history.

Gentlemen, it is in fact the apex of the pyramid we are facing today. It is well known to the people throughout the length and breadth of this land. The women know what is going on, and we do not intend to stand by and see our sons sent again to fight another foreign war which is not of our making.

Under this charter five men not elected, merely appointed, whom we do not know and whom we may not trust, are given the destiny of this country. It is a demagogic, oligarchic project. It is an instrument of war.

You say that this is an instrument for peace, but it is well known throughout the length and breadth of this land that World War III is in the making. That war will be with Russia. That war will be in the Middle East. We women are not willing to be silent and see our boys drafted again and sent to the four corners of the earth to fight and to give away our substance.

Under this charter you say we will distribute the raw materials of the world. That is not new, either. You find that in the 1893 edition of Andrew Carnegie's

book, Triumphant Democracy, the last chapter, A Look Ahead, or the Reunion of Britain and America.

If you give away our raw materials, you will be trespassing on States' rights. If you give them away, you are sending the raw materials of this country to foreign powers who will manufacture them at the low European level, and the goods will be sent back here for us to buy. It clearly tells us that because England will control the seas she will supply the Atlantic States and the West, or Pacific States, and our manufacturers can supply the Middle States. We will not like it at first, they say, but we will soon find it is our duty to the mother country.

When you say that you will give away billions of dollars of our money to England, Russia, and the rest of the world, where are you going to get that money? Where is it coming from? Or are you banking on the capital levy tax that is in the making?

Those are things the people of the United States should know.

I am willing to say that if, under due process of law, you submit this charter as an amendment to the Constitution, to the people of this country—and after a full and free and honest discussion of the merits and demerits of the matter—they vote to give away their sovereignty and their substance, then I have nothing further to say. But, until that is done, under the constitutional process of the United States, then I do object, and object strongly. I am not willing to have my sons or my grandsons drafted to be put under the authority of five men whom I do not know, or know anything about, or know what their idea of life is.

When the President of the United States went before your body, he did not tell you that this charter guaranteed one single iota of anything. He simply told you it "seeks" to do this, it "seeks" to do this, it "seeks" to do this. It means nothing; nothing at all. You cannot go before the American electorate today with a lot of verbiage, and ask them to give away their substance.

This charter guarantees nothing. But under the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights, I am guaranteed life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Some of your colleagues—challenged—have admitted on the public platform that this is unconstitutional. If it is unconstitutional, I do not see how you can even discuss it here in the Senate.

Several of you Senators have admitted it. Some of you have said we must circumvent the Constitution.

There are groups, who are doing very good propaganda work down here in Washington. But you are not hearing from the rank and file back home.

I wish you could be in my place. I go to market and stand perhaps 2 hours to see if I can get enough food for my family for the day. The people are very bitter; they talk to me. The colored, the white, the Christian, the Jew, and the Gentile. They say, "What does it all mean? Of course, we know war is in the making? They are not fooling us. What is the matter with the Senate down in Washington? What are they down there for?"

Gentlemen, the people of this country are slow to arouse. They know they have been betrayed. They have talked, but you turned a silent ear. There comes a time in the history of every country when the people's silence is very dangerous.

As in the Bible of old, it is said, "Put on the taxes. And the people grumbled. "Put on more taxes. And the people grumbled. And so long as the people grumbled it was all right. But when they put on more taxes, and the people were silent, they knew it was the danger signal."

When I go to meetings of the highly financed pressure groups, as I went to that of the Women for Victory, or the Women's Action Committee, and I hear Anne O'Hare McCormick say, "We women put over prohibition in the last war while the boys were away and we women will put over the world government while the boys are away in this war"; gentlemen, is that fair? Is that honest? Is that honorable? Is it American?

You will probably hear from them. I have seen some of their members here.

And when I go to the meeting of the Commission for the Organization of Peace, and I hear Mr. Shotwell say "The postwar world will not be governed by international financiers, but by international cartels," I say, gentlemen, under this charter we are going to get international cartels, demagogic government by five men.

I am sure that you will agree with me that the honorable, honest way for the United States Senate to handle this matter is by constitutional means. No one can criticize you for that, when you go before your electorate and tell them the truth of what this document stands for and what it means.

Mr. CONNALLY, you yourself, said it would be done by constitutional means. The Republican platform said it would be done by constitutional means. The Democratic platform said it would be done by constitutional means.

Mr. FULBRIGHT said it would be done by constitutional means; I heard Mr. FULBRIGHT at the luncheon for the Commission for the Organization for Peace, say, "We freshmen Congressmen went to Congress pledged to the world government."

Gentlemen, did he forget that he took an oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States, or does not an oath of office mean anything any more? If it does not then it is time the American people knew it.

We are not children; we understand what is going on. We think it is just about time we got back to the founding fathers, and to the Constitution of the United States. I know that when you think of this in your serious moments you will not want to put yourself in the position of having the people back home say that you were not true to your oaths.

I beg of you, gentlemen, before you put your names to this document, to weigh it carefully.

This is not a peace document this is a document of force, of aggression, of grabbing—grabbing the raw materials of this country; grabbing our boys, grabbing our money.

We went to war in 1776 because of unfair taxes. What do you think we are going to do when you try to tax us to send billions of dollars to Europe and all over the world? Do you think we are going to stand for that? And where are you going to get it? These are the things you must weigh and think of carefully. These are the things you must discuss. These are the things for which you must answer to the American people.

So, gentlemen, in all fairness, I, an American woman, a mother, and a grandmother, I beg you—do not go down in history as the betrayers of your country.

I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Baldwin.

Let us look at the speech of the late Senator Robert A. Taft on this United Nations Charter, July 28, 1945, quote:—Mr. Taft:—"I speak in support of the ratification of the Charter of the United Nations. Since there has been some discussion of recent converts, let me say that my father was one of the original supporters of the LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE, and of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS. While I was not in politics myself, I always strongly supported his position. I have always maintained that an international organization was the best method of reducing the danger of war."

The League to Enforce Peace is dealt with in the preceding chapters, it certainly was not in the interests of the United States.

In a later statement Mr. Taft stated that he was against the United Nations although he voted for it.

The internationalists, the do-gooders wanted to have the vote unanimous, every effort was made to this end, but there was the opposition, the patriots. This time we had but three, before we had eleven. The Honorable William Langer of North Dakota and the Honorable Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota with the survivor in the Senate of the wilfull eleven, the Honorable Hiram Johnson.

I will never forget Senator Johnson as he stood by his desk and uttered these words: "My Country, my poor country, God pity her." Too ill to be present when the vote was taken, his spirit was for his country and his Oath of Office.

Senator Shipstead, too, has gone to his reward, true to his Oath of Office to the end.

This leaves the Honorable William Langer, the sole survivor of those who tried to keep our sovereignty inviolate. As is to be expected when anyone remains loyal to this country, Senator Langer has had meted out to him abuse and smears. He is called radical, unreliable, reactionary and unpredictable and wild Bill Langer. Would that there had been more in the United States Senate who held their Oath of Office so high.

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER .

Speech
of
Hon. William Langer

Mr. President, during my service in the Senate in behalf of the common people, I have never sold the truth to serve the hour. I have no quarrel with the vote of any honest Senator upon this floor. Each one took the same oath that I took, namely, to defend and uphold the Constitution of the United States of America.

Practically all Members of this body have indicated that they will vote for the charter. Under my oath, Mr. President, and under my conscience, I cannot so vote. If I did I would feel that I was betraying the hundreds of thousands who have died in this war for the United States, and the hundreds of thousands who have sacrificed their loved ones and their treasure. I would be willing to vote for the appropriation of the last dollar of the

United States Treasury, and the last dollar that we could borrow if, by spending that money, we could eliminate war, which we all abhor and hate. I would unhesitatingly vote for the charter if I felt that it offered even the tiniest hope of a permanent peace. But, in spite of that, Mr. President, I feel from the bottom of my heart that the adoption of the charter—and make sure, we are going to implement it—will mean perpetuating war. I feel that it will mean the enslavement of millions of people from Poland to India, from Korea to Java, as well as people in many other places on this earth.

Mr. President, I feel that the adoption of the charter will be one step more toward compulsory and military conscription and all that which goes with war.

In my opinion, the charter is not at all similar to the Constitution of the United States which was adopted by the Original Colonies. I may say at this point that I agree with what the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Bridges) said earlier in the day, when he stated:

"Most important of all, the American Constitution went to great length to guarantee genuine equality to States entering into the Union. Neither Ben Franklin nor the other members of the Constitutional Convention would have tolerated a Constitution by which two or three or five of the States were given a veto power over all the rest."

Mr. President, I say to you and to the other members of the Senate that, in my judgment, if the charter had been in effect when the American Revolution took place, France and all other countries who came to help us would not have been able to come, and today we would still be a colony under the rule of England.

Mr. President, in my campaign for the senatorship 5 years ago I pledged to the fathers and mothers of North Dakota that I would never vote to send our boys away to be slaughtered upon the battlefields of Europe. I kept that pledge on this floor. I promised in that campaign to vote in the Senate to expend the last dollar, if necessary, in order to defend the Western Hemisphere. Again I say, Mr. President, that I kept that pledge to the people of North Dakota.

Having so pledged myself and having been elected to my senatorship upon such pledge, and not having been elected to create an organization to which we would give a promise, either expressed or implied, that it would have authority to send our boys all over the earth, I cannot support the charter. I believe it is fraught with danger to the American people, and to American institutions. I further believe that when a candidate for office pledges himself to specific promises, those promises should be honored, regardless of the political consequences which may follow to the candidate who made them.

Furthermore, Mr. President, I reiterate that we ought not to vote on this charter in the absence of our 11,000,000 fighting men and women. They are now away, and we do not know what their attitude will be upon their return, after having been to the four corners of the earth and after having fought upon the seven seas.

We are here, Mr. President, in our fine offices and upon this senatorial floor, blissfully ignorant of what those 11,000,000 veterans may be thinking.

After all, they constitute the backbone of the common people of America. Certainly there is no reason for such a hurry to pass this charter that some steps could not have been taken to have referred the matter to the people of the country, including the men and women in the armed forces, before the final vote was taken upon it. As their representative here in the Senate, I cannot, I will not, God helping me, vote for a measure which I believe to be unlawful under our Constitution, a measure which, in my opinion, betrays the very people who sent us to the Senate as their representatives." end of quote.

The United Nations Charter passed in the Senate, three men stood out, two by vote and the other too ill to be present. Hardly had the vote been cast before others were saying they wished they had had the courage to vote NO. The United Nations was passed as a TREATY.

Let us turn back to the editorial pages of the New York American, a half page broadside, captioned "SCRAPS OF PAPER" quote:—

"The Preamble of the League of Nations Covenant, incorporated in the Treaty (Versailles) declared the purpose of the high contracting parties to maintain justice and 'A SCRUPULOUS RESPECT FOR ALL TREATY OBLIGATIONS IN THE DEALINGS OF ORGANIZED PEOPLES WITH ONE ANOTHER'."

"And yet, the Versailles Treaty ushered in a veritable era of TREATY VIOLATION AND REPUDIATION."

"The list of violated post-war treaties is staggering."

"It may be said to have begun at the signing of the Treaty, with the failure of the Allies to put themselves in the posture of performing the disarmament clauses which they forced upon Germany and which they had pledged themselves to perform."

"Treaties which are broken, and which always will be broken, are these like the Treaty of Versailles, which ATTEMPTED TO KEEP HALF OF EUROPE IN PERMANENT SUBJECTION TO THE OTHER HALF."

Such treaties are of short duration and impossible execution because they represent no meeting of the minds of the respective parties, no common stake in the continued operation of the treaty, but only a forced submission to power."

This is the position in which we find ourselves as regards the United Nations, that is why we find ourselves involved in the Atlantic Union and NATO.

England has been successful in the United States, we stayed out of the League of Nations, we are caught in the United Nations with all that it entails.

England has her foot in the door.

CHAPTER 16

WORLD GOVERNMENT

With all the pressure at their command, the Internationalists pushed this country into the United Nations. Let it be recorded here that Senator Patrick Mc Carran has been forthright enough to tell the American people his regret that he voted for the United Nations, and so has ex-Senator Tom Connally.

Would that there were pages enough in this book to give all of the propaganda that was used to get this country in the spider's web. Perhaps some day that will be done and those who have helped betray and destroy the sovereignty of this country will be called to answer for their perfidy. Without a question there are those who were sincere in their belief that world government would bring peace. I speak of those, who, garbed as wolves in sheep's clothing, those, who, under the 'guise' of loyalty, those, who have been part of the propaganda machine and are willing to destroy this nation under the guise of peace.

As has been said many times, all persons in government employ from the President down are required by law to take an oath, to protect this Constitution of the United States from the enemy within and without. Is it not hard to understand that President Franklin D. Roosevelt would base his post war security organization on the model of a 'community of states' drafted under the auspices of the CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT for INTERNATIONAL PEACE by 200 prominent AMERICANS and CANADIANS—78 of them college presidents or professors?

Is it not incredible that a man, Owen J. Roberts, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States should advocate the overthrow of this country, not by force and violence, but by the insidious method of propaganda? Propaganda that would put an international government with police power over every individual citizen and who stated before the American Society of International Law, (May 2, 1943), that "the individual citizen's loyalty and responsibility to the international government would stand over his loyalty to his own country?"

Is it not astounding to pick up 'The Living Church' an organ of the Episcopal Church, and to find on page 3, No. 11, Vol CIV under general heading "Peace: Far reaching proposals for Post War Orders." "A set of findings of profound and far reaching significance was adopted by the National Study Conference on the Basis of a 'Just and Durable Peace', held in Delaware, Ohio, March 3-5th 1942."

The Conference called by the Committee to Study the Basis of a Just and Durable Peace, consisted of delegates appointed by the various Christian communions, representatives of interdenominational organizations.

"The 'dynamite' of the findings was contained chiefly, says the columnist in the report on the political basis of world peace, which strictly declared that the preservation of public order, maintenance of economic opportunity, safeguarding of public health and welfare, and *direction of popu-*

lation movements, must henceforth, 'in part' be carried out by international authority." This clearly means that the plan of telling people where and how they should live will be put into effect. It may seem incredulous but when we consider that such a plan was laid out in 1935 under the title of "THE PEOPLES PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY AND ENABLING ACT" we should not be surprised. It was the cradle to the grave plan.

"Certain powers", the report continued, now exercised by national governments, must therefore be delegated to international government, organized and acting in accordance with a world system of law. Among the powers so delegated must be the power of final judgment in controversies between the nations, the maintenance and use of armed forces, except for preservation of domestic order, and the regulation of international trade and population movements among nations."

WORLD GOVERNMENT

"The ultimate requirement is a duly constituted world government of delegated powers, an international legislative body, an international court with adequate jurisdiction, international administrative bodies with necessary powers, and adequate police forces and provisions for world wide economic sanctions."

"For the reconstruction period after the war the report stressed the necessity of carrying out reconstruction activities, policing, and protection of minorities, 'under international authorities representative of all parties concerned.'

The section which prepared the report was under the chairmanship of Dr. R. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton.

On the question of more religion in the political, the conference sought to remain silent. One was Christian theology, beyond the simple assertion of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. The other was war, upon which they did not speak.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES was the chairman of the conference and very much at the helm. He presided at most of the plenary sessions and visited the meetings of the four sections, political, economic, social bases of a just and durable peace and on the relations of the church to a just and durable peace. Mr. Dulles is the appointed Secretary of State and was formerly advisor to Dean Acheson in the Truman administration who held that post.

Interesting to note was the appearance of Dr. Leo Pasvolsky of the United States State Department as one of the speakers who emphasized the government's concern in well defined peace aims, even from the standpoint of the war.

Six lectures during the conference were given by Dr. Pasvolsky, who at that time, 1942, was special assistant to Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, on economics; Dr. Hu Shih (non Christian) the Chinese Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Carl J. Hambro, President of the Assembly of the League of Nations; Dr. William Paton of London, a secretary of the International Missionary Council; Methodist Episcopal Bishop Francis J. Mc Connell and Mr. Dulles.

PEACE PRINCIPLES

1. Man is a child of God and all men are brothers of one another.
2. Mankind is one in nature and in the sight of God. No group of men is inherently superior to any other, and none is above any other beloved of God.
3. The whole earth is given by God to all men for their common dwelling place, and the resources of the earth should be used as His gifts to the whole human family. (the old Carnegie cry for Britain.)
4. All men shall be free to move over the surface of the earth under international agreement, in search of the fullest opportunity for personal development.
5. Freedom of religious worship, of speech and assembly, of the press, of the arts, and of scientific inquiry and teaching should be available to all men everywhere. . . .

The conference had this to say about the tariff question: "The economic prosperity of one nation bears a direct and not an inverse ratio to that of others. Here the conference recommended, (1) the progressive elimination of restrictions on world trade, such as tariffs and quotas; (2) the fullest collaboration between all nations with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security; (3) establishment of a universal system of money; (4) establishment of a democratically controlled international bank of banks; (5) creation of a world organization to study and make recommendations concerning problems arising from the pressure population on the means of subsistence."

Here we have from the Conference of a Just and Durable Peace the same proposals as have been promoted by the Carnegie, Rockefeller, Rhodes and other foundations. To these has now been added the Ford Foundation.

To establish this world government many organizations were formed, of all colors and plans but always with the same goal. If you do not like this set-up we have another for you, one not quite so pink. Perhaps the most insidious is that contained in the book "One Anglo-American Nation, the Foundation of Anglosaxony as Basis of World Federation. A British response to Streit."

On the front cover of the jacket Lord Beaverbrook is quoted as saying on March 23, 1941: "Perhaps we shall be joined together again. How I long for that day. It has been a life work with me, and now perhaps crowned with triumph through disaster."

While to Wendell Willkie is attributed the statement on February 2, 1941: "An economic and social union of the United States and the British Empire . . . A bond of brotherhood linking the English-Speaking peoples of the world."

This book was written by George Catlin, the founder in this country of the movement for Anglo-Saxon Union, which he has urged for sixteen years. He was until recently professor of political philosophy at Cornell University and has lectured at Yale and throughout America. He was the first person to lecture in Canada on Federal Union. . . . He is perhaps the only Englishman who has ever been asked to report on the amendment of the United States Constitution.

This book urges the Re-union of the United States and the British Commonwealth. It advocates their coming together again and their union with certain other countries in a federation, economic and political. This is desirable in victory, necessary in war and indispensable in reverses, states the author.

Mr. Catlin is a war abolitionist and believes that the right route is that of abolishing frontiers. He does not exclude Anglo-French union as suggested by Mr. Churchill last June. He speaks of the significance of the meeting of President Roosevelt and Premier Mackenzie King of Canada at Ogdensburg in 1940 and the implications of the lease of air and naval bases.

This union of Britain and America in world organization can produce a dominant role, a force behind a revived League of Nations; Great Britain can act as a buckle between the New World and Europe; Canada as the lynch-pin of North America and the British Commonwealth; while the British dominions lie like a crescent round the United States.

The introduction in this book is by the Honorable J. C. Wedgwood, published in 1941, who clearly states that to win the war Britain and the United States must come together:—in a Federal Union. "Go, said he, step by step but start now. The first step is common citizenship, the second a common war executive, then a common parliament or senate to advise, criticize and vote the money for the common cause."

He further states that, "nine tenths of the people of England are for it the moment Churchill gives the word, but the offer must come from America."

In presenting his case for this Anglo-Saxon union Mr. Catlin states the objects; "(1) is to suggest that this (Canadian) and other frontiers should cease to exist, not almost, but entirely. (2) A further object is that not only the frontier be eliminated but that countries be fused and their people united in some Federation, and first those people who are close together, (3) to advocate that the federation be a commonwealth, or the federal union of the English Speaking peoples, to which may well be added the Scandinavian and Dutch. Our object is to constitute 'One Anglo-American Nation' . . . The establishment of such a nation can be concurrent with Pan-European Union to which Britain would form the bridgehead in the Pan-European Union as the United States is to the Pan American Union.

Mr. Catlin goes on to say, page 23, that "unless something of this kind is done the young people will go over to Marxist Communism where they are promised no more war. The only answer says this author is a democratic Federal New Order, *with Sovereignty lodged in the federation*."

This can have but one meaning, that the sovereignty of this country would be merged into that of a world state, a totalitarian state, we would lose our Bill of Rights, no longer would we be masters of our own country.

Mr. Catlin again states his belief: "that the basic cause of war lies in the clashing demands for power, including money power, between aggressors and defenders, among those who regard each other as aliens. The explanation is to be found in the Power Theory of Politics. It is this, states the author, that has to be bridged and it must be done in terms of wider

community and that community's law. War will be ended when power is lodged in that wider community, Federal Union, at least of the English Speaking Union."

Right here let us consider the article which appeared in the British magazine "19th Century and After" edited by men who are on the inside of the political control system, men such as Wickham Steed of the Times, London, and one time Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarships Fund and Sir Arnold Wilson, close buddy and spokesman for Prime Minister Winston Churchill and at the time of this information F. A. Voight, close friend of Lord Vansittart.

This article was deemed of so great importance that the Honorable Burton K. Wheeler, Senator from Montana, put it in the Congressional Record 6792-5 inc, September 1943 from which I quote:—

"It is fashionable to dismiss the balance of power as an obsolete doctrine. It is not a doctrine. It is for Great Britain and the Empire the immutable condition of survival."

"England has no one permanent foe in Europe, for none of her vital interests conflict with the vital interests of any European power. Her only foe is that power or that coalition of powers which may endeavour to dominate Europe."

"Against that foe she must always be ready--always be strong—and always have allies."

"As her foe varies, so her allies vary, the foe of yesterday may be the ally of tomorrow and the ally of yesterday may be the foe of tomorrow."

"The commonly accepted view that Germany made war to dominate the world is, in our, opinion, mistaken."

"She, Germany, wanted to be a world power but world power and world domination are not the same thing. England is a world power but does not dominate the world."

"Hilter would have been glad to share the world with the British, but she would then have been at his mercy. It was to avert this fate that England went to war in 1939. It is to avert a similar fate in future years that the balance of power must always be maintained."

"The political complexion of those that threaten the balance of power is quite irrelevant. . . . Better a despotically governed Germany that is not too strong, than a liberal Germany that is too strong."

Reverting back to Catlin who states that, "Britain is not fighting for anything but to retain the balance of power. Germany will supposedly be so weakened that she will no longer be a threat but it must be kept in mind that England may yet need *Germany* for the balance of power in Europe must include that belt running from the Baltic to the Aegean. In that belt lie Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Austria and half of Germany."

"Whatever power is master of that region, which has been called the Middle Zone, is Master of all Europe." (19th Century and after)

"It would in time mean that England would be forced to abdicate the Mediterranean Area in the Middle East—and in India."

Quoting further:—Mr. Voight states:—"England must not abdicate if

she wants to survive as a world power. England must now begin to stop Russia."

"Most important, says he, Britain must be ready to fight anybody, including Russia or the U. S. A. (note well what he says the U. S. A. to conserve the British balance of power") (Note: Would it not be smart of Britain to do as she always has, put the two whom she fears in conflict and let them destroy each other?)

What is the situation today?—Russia has these countries behind the Iron Curtain—Britain does not need to fight Russia right away, Britain alone could not defeat Russia, what then is to be done?

There are two powerful forces in the world—Britain needs not only to maintain the balance of power, she needs to control the financial power which she has lost to the United States. Clever moves on her part are to spread the propaganda of Communism from Russia in the United States and thus condition the minds of the American people so that they will be willing to fight Russia. *While doing this Britain does not tell the people that the British Israel World Federation of 6 Buckingham Gate had put in print in 1933 and repeated in 1937 the fact that they would use the Soviet System to establish their British Commonwealth of the world; nor does she tell of the statement on page 95 of the book 'The Three Headed Eagle' wherein is written that Communism would be the tool that they would use to overthrow the countries in Europe, that they would do this under the power of Russian Victory prestige. Thus we find one country Russia being pitted against the United States while Britain plays with both, thus does she weaken this country and Russia and regain her dominant position in power politices and her prestige as money lender of the world.*

Some people will doubt this but all they need to do is look at the record, listen to the radio, the television, the press, every avenue is being used to incite the people to fight communism and the bad boy Russia. I am not for communism, I dislike the philosophy they preach, but I see nothing in slaughtering American boys, destroying the country when it would be so simple to pay attention to the needs of this country and let England fight her own battles for once.

If Britain can set up the British Commonwealth of the World as they express in the National Message November 1933, let them do so, but let us keep out of their *expressed plan of the Union of England, America and the Tribe of Judah to rule the world.* (see Miles of Prophecy, National Message Nov. 1933)

It was also in this same article that the hatred of Italy, Germany and Japan was built, these three countries were in their path of control, Germany was coming back too strongly after the war, Japan was laying down cotton manufactured goods cheaper than England could in India, and Italy was a thorn in her side because of the promises made and not kept in World War I. These three, then, must go.

Let your mind revert back to the period following World War I, when Sir Charles Douglas Booth was one of the propagandists. Sir Charles announced himself as one whose family left this country hurriedly at the time of the Revolution. He also said he was a member of the Carnegie Endow-

ment for International Peace. He toured this country spreading hatred of Italy, Germany and Japan, the three frogs who must go. These propagandists came here by the score for Sir Charles was not alone in his mission.

If you will look back to World War I, when we got involved in the affairs of Europe, and the situation between the United States and England when we financed England and then turn to the Congressional Record of May 9th, 1946 during the debate of the British Loan and read what Senator Taft had to say, quote:—Mr. Taft speaking: "Does the Senator realize that there is \$4,000,000,000.00 worth of notes in the United States Treasury, which were signed by the British Government and which are not being redeemed, and which no one, including the British Government, expects to be redeemed" and going further in answer to the question by Senator Mc Mahon that 'he presumed the lend-lease obligations were included in that', Mr. Taft replied:—

"No, there is no expectation of lend-lease being paid. The notes to which I refer were written and signed by the British Government. I do not believe it is intended that they shall be paid, and we are not asking that they shall be paid."

Now again: Mr. Mc Mahon, (Connecticut) speaking:—"So far as the loan which was granted following World War I, the Senator from Ohio realizes only too well that at the time repayments on the loan were discontinued, no more reparations were being received from the German Government and the debt moratorium was entered into."

As you will recall this debt moratorium was engineered when Mr. Hoover was in the Presidential Office, you may also recall that at that time the Prime Minister of England made a trip to this country, that man was Ramsay Mac Donald, the man who sat on the logs on the Rapidan with the then President Hoover and on leaving this country stated "I accomplished more than I had hoped." N. Y. Times, Sept. 30, 1929. That was the prelude to the moratorium, if there is any doubt in your mind you can read the facts in the speeches of the late Hon. Louis T. Mc Fadden of Pennsylvania, December 9, 11, 15, 1931. Therein you will find how and when the debts were put on the backs of the American people and at the time we were suffering from a terrible stock market crash and a resultant depression.

But back to Mr. Catlin and his Anglo-Saxony, who on page 25 of his book states "that after this war (World War II) the nations will have to retain the League of Nations and be prepared to sacrifice their individual sovereignties to the common control."

This book was written June 1941, and the author says "for seventeen years I have urged at intervals that the United States and the British Commonwealth should reunite, along with other nations, on grounds economic, cultural and of common defense, and—not least in order that the Anglo-Saxon people should assume that role of responsibility which they owed to their neighbours and themselves and for which their divisions provided a fatal alibi."

And further:—"The plan was in accordance with the idea of Cecil Rhodes. . . . There was no focus of power until Germany provided one against the Anglo-Saxon Powers and against the League."

While on page 28, this author states, ". . . Later, in my Principles of Politics I developed the theme that the concentration of power was the guarantee of the effective organization of peace, while pointing out that a cloud was rising in the sky, 'the size of a man's hand.'"

Mr. Catlin started this plan long before Mr. Churchill's offer of Federal Union to France and long before Mr. Streit started his campaign for an Anglo-American Union; before Mr. Schacht talked of regional blocks; and eight months before Mr. Churchill talked of 'Anglo-Saxondom and before the Ogdensburg meeting of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada. . . . However, ten years ago Mr. Churchill in his, 'If it had happened otherwise.' wrote of the possible signing of a Covenant between the British Empire and the United States, the most beneficent covenant of which human records are witness."

The specific proposal in this book is that the British Commonwealth and the United States shall unite . . . One object of this book is to show that were the proposal properly presented, objections would not come from the New World. We want the North American Anschluss now."

"Further, the specific plan is that France and Britain should also unite in a federal union, so soon as this is feasible. The North American Union should be carried through along with the Anglo-French Union and pari-passu with it, by mutual agreement. . . . We have the word of such an authority on constitutional law as Dr. Iver Jennings for stating, 'if this reassurance is required by anybody, that these schemes for Federal Union will not interfere with the position of the monarchy.' When the author uses the word 'schemes' he has certainly chosen a good word, for schemes they are, intrigue of the deepest hue.

And also, says the writer:—"the specific plan is that the British Commonwealth that links Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia and the rest of the Dominions shall not dissolve but be augmented.

"Nationalism, certainly not as cultural autonomy but as a sovereign statism is as dead as the Nineteenth Century and laissez-faire," says author.

"And "the first steps can be taken by the United States and Canada inside North America, working on the precedents of the North American International Waterways Commission and of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, not to speak of *paper schemes* such as those provided by Streit and Jennings."

In the chapter 'What We Want' he names Count Richard Coudenhoven Kalergi, Dr. Lange, M. Aristide Briand, and M. Herriot, Senor de Mandariaga had a World's Design, H. G. Wells, Lionel Curtis (Rhodes successor), President Aydelotte of the Rhodes Scholar group, Clarence Streit, Lord Lothian, Mr. Attlee, M. Leon Blum, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Arthur Greenwood, and others, all in favor of such a federation. Mr. Greenwood states his view as "In our view a lasting peace is obtainable only by the establishment of a commonwealth of states, whose collective authority shall transcend, in its proper sphere, the sovereign rights of individual nations."

Many of these are familiar names, reference to the year books of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace will show how these forces that would destroy the sovereignty of this country are linked.

Mr. Duff Cooper is another of those who quoted Mrs. Roosevelt as saying at luncheon at the White House, "Federal Union is one of the few creative ideas that has emerged since the war."

Let us continue, for this is important to the American people, if they would retain the right to decide their own destiny. To show how we are being tied to the British Empire the author states:—"In the Bermudas the American flag already flies; since the decisive meeting between Premier MacKenzie King and President Roosevelt at Ogdensburg, a Joint Permanent Board of Defense, of the United States and Canada, has been set up under dual Canadian and American chairmanship. The American chairman being the well known Mayor of New York, Mr. La Guardia. The British and American Commonwealths have, as Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons, become confused like the tumbled waters of the Mississippi and the Missouri, and the joint flood—'goes rolling along.' Anglo-Saxondom has been born, born as an actual, dynamic, and unprecedented power, with equivalent responsibilities."

"The American aerial and naval bases are now in the British West Indies. The American Marines are now in Newfoundland."

"That an application for the elimination of the Canadian-American frontier would anyhow receive highly privileged treatment from the Senate of the United States scarcely needs discussion."

And now he quotes Wendell Willkie, one worlder,: February 2, 1940 saying he wants to see plans made to introduce to the American people, the following proposals:—

"(1) An economic and social union of the United States and the British Empire, which in effect will constitute a bond of brotherhood linking the English Speaking peoples of the world."

"(2) The abolition of immigration barriers between countries composing the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States, giving to holders of American passports in any part of the British Empire and of British passports in the United States the full value of citizenship."

"The question is, how much of this scheme, together with Mr. Willkies additional projects for stabilizing the dollar—Sterling exchange and free industrial educational, and research interchanges of personnel, can be carried through during this war. If it is not carried well forward during the war, it is very unlikely that it will be carried through during the 'swing back to normalcy' afterwards or during the social revolutionary situation that, in turn, is likely to succeed this hoped for normalcy. We must build this economic and social union of the United States and the British Empire. We must found Anglo-Saxondom as an indissoluble unity."

"The Federal Union will eliminate frontiers, abolish wars, provide common citizenship and maintain peace, at least, within these areas."

Then he quotes President Roosevelt in his speech at Kingston, Ontario, August 15, 1938,—"I give to you the assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire."

And again.—"I believe forward looking men fix their eyes on a time when there will be nowhere in the world such things as full sovereign

states, but when all sovereignty of states—unless it were a World State—will be mitigated by mutual federal obligations."

"But the naval power upon which Australia must ultimately rely, when Britain is attacked, to supplement her own defense, is that of the 'sister democracy' of the United States and of its Pacific fleet."

"The happiest solution, says this author, of the problem of the Pacific and of Far Eastern Relations would be the joint occupancy by the British and American navies—or (as it might have been, a year ago) by the British, American, Dutch and French navies—of Singapore and Hawaii."

"As for Ireland we can only comment that Federal Union would unite the Irishmen in Ireland with the larger number of Irishmen in the United States and Canada. What better commendation could be offered to Erin?"

"IT IS NECESSARY TO BE QUITE CLEAR THAT OPINION IN THE DOMINIONS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND IN THE UNITED STATES IS MOST CERTAINLY NOT FAVOURABLE TO FEDERAL UNION IN THE WEST. THE CONTRARY VIEW SPRINGS FROM IGNORANCE OF WHAT THAT OPINION IS—AN OPEN MINDED ATTITUDE READY TO SEE WHAT IS POSSIBLE. THE CORE OF OPPOSITION IS MORE LIKELY TO BE FOUND IN BRITAIN." (emphasis mine)

"A European Union that excluded the U. S. S. R. has its definite dangers. I see no reason, in logic or politics, why we should not abolish the frontiers easiest to abolish first."

"I therefore confess that I favour the second policy of an intimate Union of the Western Powers (and perhaps the northern), loyally and vitally put behind a revised and universal League of Nations—which would also include the U. S. S. R., Germany, and certain new Federal Unions inside Europe." (Is this not NATO?)

. . . . "As for the Dutch East Indies—a vast area—great social changes would be involved which the wealthy Dutch might not enjoy. Our Anglo-Saxon bloc is not closed but its nucleus is necessarily far easier to settle on than its periphery."

"It is when we come to the question of France that we get into deep waters . . . so much will depend on the fortunes of war. So much will depend upon what happens to schemes for Federal Union inside Europe. So much depends upon whether the sentiment of the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale can be revived after the war. France is the bridgehead with Britain for Atlantic civilization into Europe . . . Spain, Russia and Turkey must be in the league, and, of those, the U. S. S. R. at least is a Federal Union on its own."

"Further, if the chief prospect of British success against Germany as distinct from compromise or Russian control of Europe, lies in blockade and air superiority plus—the engineering of German revolution, such a Federal proposal to Germans as distinct from the alternative, has obvious and vast tactical advantages . . . As Bernard Shaw wrote, 'Superficially, extermination seems a logical procedure both during the war and after the victory. But it seldom works smoothly.'

"Other schemes, which have indeed been canvassed for some time be-

fore the war but may become feasible as its consequence, are for a Balkan Federation, for a Danubian Federation, or at least, a Check-Polish Federation, and perhaps a German Federation (apart from Prussia) with Austria and Hungary. . . ."

" . . . Or as Colonel Moore-Brabazon, British Minister of Transport said on April 9, 1941, 'in the end the enormous superiority of air power which will be possessed by Britain and America—and going beyond the argument here—said, 'I believe that is the only way we shall be able to deal with these recurring wars. After all, the English Speaking races are quite responsible, and can be trusted not to abuse that power. What is the good of talking about a new world if you do not make provision against this recurring slaughter?'"

"Schemes are numerous for the breaking up of Germany. The experiences of the last twenty years seems to make it highly improbable that they will be acceptable to any large body of Germans or can be the basis of an enduring peace. IF NOT, THEY DO BUT PREPARE THE SEEDS OF THE WAR OF 1960."

"If we look backwards, then we shall allow the Western States to remain as they are and we shall solve our problem by breaking up Germany."

" . . . We can see a world ahead of Four Major Regions or geo-political areas. It is now the turn, you see, of the people of the big countries. It is a renaissance of gigantic population."

"Of these Regions, the First, that of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which comprise a sixth of the globe, is already a much publicized experiment in Federal Union. It is autocratic or self-sufficient . . . "

"The significant thing here is that this political unit stretches, and so far as we can see is likely for all future to continue to stretch, well into the heart of Europe. Therefore, all talk of a United States of Europe is in fact talk of a United States of a part of Europe—a very different thing."

"It is here that area of Mittel Europe becomes a problem."

Speaking of his allegiance to Britain, Mr. Catlin states that his allegiance was given to Anglo-Saxony, this he does not believe would be considered as imperialism, but rather another name for what he terms a developed patriotism, away from 'International Anarchy' and national armies toward a World State of the future. The Fourth Region, the one that involves the United States, Mr. Catlin thinks, can now be organized."

"The political, economic and social integration of this area is the subject of his book. The danger is, he believes, that under enemy pressure, this hope of Anglo-Saxon Responsibility, may, as Mr. Churchill said, 'become one of the might have beens'. The time is not long, said Catlin, during which this task may yet be done."

"The second major reflection is that any satisfactory Federal plan involves the reorganization of the Geneva League (that would be the United Nations)—including the World Court and the International Labour Office. The object of the League, he claims, was that it would be the substructure upon which a world superstructure could be built. Let us be clear, the Federal Union stands pledged to the revival of the League." Here we have the

clear cut objectives of the League of Nations or its other name the United Nations. That it was imperative that this country must be caught in the spider's web. This accounts for the terrific pressure on our Congress to pass the Charter for the United Nations. It is frankly stated that the League must be so shaped that the United States will give it, with the World Court and the International Labour Organization the requisite minimum of support. Catlin further states that "only by a Federal Union shall we get such a 'sovereign assembly' and since that is not possible at the start it is imperative we begin with those Powers who are interested."

And now he asks the question, "SHALL WE HAVE A THIRD WORLD WAR TO SETTLE THIS QUESTION?"

And again Catlin states: "The peoples of Europe would probably prefer an Anglo-American control of Europe than a German or Russian. An Anglo-Continental bloc buckled to a Pan-American bloc through the British Commonwealth would fill the need."

The great importance of a trend against isolation is stressed, the need of a pledge that the British Parliament and the United States Senate will keep, and to attempt more at once would probably lead to nothing. The author then quotes Winston Churchill in his speech before the Pilgrim Society when he greeted Mr. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to Britain, March 15, 1941: "when the British Empire and the United States will share together the solemn but splendid duties which are the crown of victory." He referred to the socialist Robert Blatchford who had said that to bring about Anglo-American Friendship was the most important leverage for Liberty in the world.

When it comes to the question of economic control, they all admit the necessity of control of the raw materials of the world. The proponents go further and think it might be necessary to control by public cartelization and joint industrial controls. Right here is where the Americans should stop and ponder for in this cartel planning they frankly state that 'manufacturing will be done in the country where labor is the cheapest, where labor is high that labor will have to go on the dole' (See England's Service, by Sarpedon, McMillan Ltd. England 1941.) Who will pay the dole they do not say, and unless American factories are operating there will be no dividends, so where will the money come from to pay the dole and how will the investors fare? They seem not to consider that men on dole are not able to purchase and certainly without dividends the investors will not be able to buy. That the question is political and leads to economic advantages seems to be the conclusion.

Citing an example the author, Mr. Catlin, states: "The City of Huddersfield with its Yorkshire Woolen industry. Huddersfield buys its raw materials and processes them at home, and sells them to the Americans. Closer economic integration would be all to the good for Huddersfield." But what about the American woolen mills, are we not already witnessing the closing of the textile mills in this country?

Here, too, is an important phase of this whole intrigue:—"World Free Trade is possible with, but only with, a world control of the labour market, of wages, and of prices. Unemployment will only be eliminated

under a controlled labour market where high wages do not invite a deadly foreign competition but where, within the controlled area, high wages can be guaranteed to be used to purchase domestic goods and to make their large scale production profitable to the manufacturer or state trust that pays the wages. High wages, except as in the days of the Industrial Revolution when e. g. Britain had the world for her oyster, is a function rather, for the most part, of controlled markets. Toward a world controlled market we must work."

"Of course, it may be argued that the quick and ready way to deal with the difference between the haves and have-nots is to reduce all abruptly to the level of the moujik and the coolie. This is not an answer likely to be acceptable to the Western working man, whatever he may say about international socialism. It is not even economically advisable in the interests of civilization."

The author then goes on to say, "if they cannot get a world controlled market and a world controlled labour market at once then the next best thing to do, is to control prices, with the enjoyment of free trade in those areas."

Again the author believes that the League and the International Labour Office may not be able to eliminate all economic stresses but he does think that a Federal System under decisive military power can, if a country flouts and declines to negotiate.

During the war and during the reconstruction period after, the author feels that a World Raw Material Resources Board and an International Food Distribution Commission will be required.

And now Mr. Catlin reminisces a little on the book he wrote two years ago, he speaks of Russia and what they have accomplished, not in criticism but of their material advancement, which he says, sets up no standard for general initiation for Western Europe who are entitled to lead in a Euro-Asiatic State. His claim is that this advance of Russia has been like the American Middle States which sent the United States from a third class power to a first class power.

How, then, shall the Western countries commend their system to the electorate of England, Scotland, America or Canada as better than the Russian? These Western countries are very rich, as far as the British Commonwealth is concerned such advancement must rest in their Colonial areas. Some of these can be designated as Jamaica and the British Honduras. And now comes the part that should make every American take notice: "It would be better to pay off honourably our American Debt by leasing for 999 years an area for an American Naval base in this region." (a foot note states this was written in 1938-9, that would be prior to World War II). You will recall that we have established such bases but that we have no real possession of them, they are only *leased*, and they have become a great asset to the British. Really another gift.

Again the author says: "The Colonial situation is different, for the British people have regarded these colonies as possessions, areas for profit and that the moral duty of Anglo-Saxony is to develop, with the resources that only Anglo-Saxony possesses, this vast area until the time comes to

transfer it, as a substantial basis of wealth and power and as a peculium, to the direct rule of Geneva or a World State which requires such sovereign possession to give it dignity." Is this not the Point 4 program of Harry Truman, only it did not originate with Harry, it was propounded by Kenneth de Courcy (Intelligence Digest promoter) at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, long before Mr. Truman told us about it. To those of us who were so 'complimented' as to receive the engraved invitation, which came from London, and with the screen pictures of Africa, it savoured of Cecil Rhodes. Just stop and think, this means a great deal to the British, if and when, they succeed in setting up their British Commonwealth of the World, for they and they alone will have control of that World Government. That is the plan.

And note this:—"There is one sole area in the world where, by co-ordination of scientific and geologic research, of transport, of mining and crops, of sanitation, of population movements, a result more startling may be obtained than in Soviet Russia, a result that can put Germany and Italy, avid for colonies, in the shade. That area—this imperial cloak of cloth-of-gold about us—is the British Colonial Empire, a section of a Commonwealth that controls a quarter of the world."

"We need, says the author, a United States of Africa under the direct control of the League at Geneva as our goal . . . In the interim, we need the development of the vast British area—on trustee principles, in the fashion already indicated, and with the increasing use in administration of negroes, including American negroes—under the Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth. This domestic undertaking, quite as much as control by international bodies of gentlemen not free from pressures by the speculative exploiter and international financier, is what is important. There is no reason why American wealth and engineering or Dominion ability should be excluded from this field, which is a steady invitation to British engineering and technical skill—and to the youthful technician, unemployed when war work stops—once the requisite public financial resources are put, by the Federation, behind it."

"What to do, the time perspective and the political presentation. The minimum requirements of a full fledged Federal Union would be:—"

"*A common citizenship*, including the right to vote in any place of residence and involving the removing of the passport restrictions."

"*A common defense policy*."

"*Free migration*, subject to such restrictions as obtain domestically at present."

"*A currency based on fixed relations*, if locally distinguished."

"*The right to regulate trade by Federal Legislation and through an interstate commerce commission*."

"*A common law, and a common supreme court of appeal on issues in dispute between collective members or individual citizens*."

"*A common allegiance*, such that engaging in war against any member involves treason and will be so treated in the courts."

"*The right to declare peace and war, with such common control of foreign policy as this may imply*.

The right to taxation.

"Clarence Streit, states the author enumerates the first, second, fourth, fifth and eighth in his plan. Wendell Willkie, it will be noted, enumerates the first four as desirable now —and Mr. Willkie aims to be the next President of the United States."

"On the subject of currencies Mr. Catlin calls attention to the fact that separate currencies obtain in different parts of the Commonwealth, but the care for an international currency issued from Basle may have strong arguments in its favor, however, the currencies of the Dominions, with the exception of Canada, are within the sterling bloc and Mrs. Wendell Willkie has proposed the establishment of a stabilized dollar-sterling ratio." Let the reader here contemplate the statements of Winston Churchill on his last visit to this country and the conference with President Eisenhower. This plan has long been on the agenda, of what benefit to this country?

In the matter of trade it is suggested that a commission like the United States Interstate Commerce Commission be adopted. If the policy would be that advocated by Andrew Carnegie and his followers it would be a sad day for the United States for it would seem that our part would be to supply the raw materials and let Britain manufacture the goods, or again if it were the policy to manufacture where labor is cheapest, as suggested in the book, England's Service by Sarpedon, 1941. One has only to look at the many newspaper articles and those by the economists to understand that this is not a program for the benefit of this country, it is a program for Britain.

So far as the flags of the countries, the author sees no need of change of flags, he does suggest that ONE FLAG, the Geneva League flag fly generally. "*What is important, said he, is to be able to tell constituent nations, that action against the decision of the Union is treason.*" Emphasis authors.

Full fledged Union involves a common judiciary, legislature, and executive with entire charge of foreign policy and defense. It includes the co-ordination and regulation of commerce, industry, and labour, as between different states and abroad, and also includes interstate free trade, the prevention of disease and encouragement of invention, *together with rights of direct taxation*". Where then is our Constitution and our Bill of Rights, do you think for one moment that we could longer call ourselves a free nation, a sovereign nation?

Mr. Catlin thinks that all is in the timing. In other words, he says, "With this caution, then, I will say that if I thought—to take, as instance the Federal Union of the Western peoples—that I could get representatives of the United States, the Dominions of the British Commonwealth, including Britain, and France to come together in conference, perhaps with a purely economic agenda drafted by Mr. Hull, and yet with the specific intention of developing a Federation; if this conference of the North Atlantic resolved to meet regularly, by rotation in Washington, London, Paris and a Dominion Capitol, every one or two years to discuss all regional problems without excluding issues of sovereignty from discussion; and if this conference gave its blessing to discussions of yet more intimate institutional collaboration on the one hand between Paris and London, and on the other between Ottawa and

Washington—if I could accomplish this within three years, I should feel that I had done well."

Concretely, I suggest that, states the author, by or before the beginning of the Peace Conference, we should have a Conference of the English Speaking Commonwealths established, meeting annually in the capitals of the English Speaking world by rotation. This Anglo-American Union should not necessarily exclude other countries. Of this Conference I suggest that the KING should be PRESIDENT. The President of the United States should be Chairman ex-officio. The office of Vice Chairman should be occupied by rotation or election. I visualize Mr. Eamon de Valera, General Smuts or King Haakon as possible Vice-Chairman. The office of Secretary should also be by election; and Mr. Eden's name occurs to me as that of a desirable first Secretary. His League of Nations experience would be of value and would guarantee collaboration at Geneva."

"I see no reason why Committees on Joint Defense, Foreign Affairs, Priorities and Production, Raw Materials, Export and Food Supply should not be set up under the Conference."

Having read this, just where do you think this country will end, do you think for one moment that we would get an even break with the King (Queen) at the head? If you do, dear reader, you are in for a cruel awakening, poverty will be your lot.

"The great need, writes this author, is to go ahead beyond the hope of looking back." In other words get the United States so hooked that they cannot get out. "For the carpers and critics of this plot, the author has but one answer, they can immediately be 'put on the spot' as secessionists and traitors." He believes the best course is the message of Roosevelt to Churchill, as delivered by Wendell Willkie:

"Sail on, O ship of State—
Sail on, O Union, strong and great—
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

The author wants to go a little further in his picture of this World State plan. He thinks it will come as the issue of four stages, which have to be passed through in order.

"*The first is cultural*, I agree with Senor de Madariaga, writes the author, with Count Coudenhoven-Kalergi and (if I understand them aright) with Professor Gilbert Murray, Mr. Duff Cooper, and Mr. Harold Nicolson, that this is the basic stage. It can be found in a common Tradition as much as,—or, rather, far more than—in Race or Doctrine. This stage we already have for the English Speaking people.

"*Second Stage is that of common defense*. That also we have already fully reached, as between the Allied Powers and those who have promised their every aid necessary to victory. It involves the actual exchange of military plans and mutual consultation on strategy. It deeply affects foreign policy, especially where the factors that decide that defense must be a joint defense — as in North America—are felt to be permanent factors dictated by geography and interest alike."

"This stage may, however, serve to bring together temporarily other peoples outside the Anglo-Saxon bloc. In some cases the present military united command, e.g. of Norse, Dutch, Belgians and others, together with the British, may offer prospects of being mutually advantageous permanently. A collaboration initiated and cemented in war-time may be capable of continuation in the peace."

The third stage is economic. It is not the case that this economic collaboration, in the shape of international or regional institutions, will be an affair of the post war or reconstruction period only. Union or integration, on the basis not only of common armed defense, but of the economic collaboration necessary for common defense, already exists. Behind a North American Permanent Joint Defense Board, which is one of the gigantic historical innovations of our time, lie schemes and practices for the collaboration of American and Canadian factories—and of American and British factories. Joint economic committees, facilitating Anglo-American military supply, *are at present time* being established in the United States. The economic stage has been reached; and economic integration has passed already into the stage of actuality. It is, moreover, precisely these fields of war-time collaboration that are more promising for noiseless growth into the phase of post-war economic control institutions, tariff arrangements and joint commissions." (Emphasis authors)

The fourth and last stage is political. It may be the most difficult although many would argue that this applies to the economic stage. But it cannot be evaded. It cannot be said too emphatically that Federal Union offers itself as a practicable project to produce enduring peace."

"If we do not accept such a project then the alternatives are Hitler's restored Roman Empire, keeping peace by Caesarean force; Marxist Communism which believes there will be enduring peace only on the other side of civil war with capitalists and all their dependents, including most of the middle class; and pacifism, which is a strictly individual route that invites the pilgrim soul to eschew trying to change 'the world' by the forcible ways of the world. The continuation of the old system of State divisions means the inevitable continuation of wars—means world war again in 1960 and means it quite inevitably, nations being what they are. To this we must answer 'Never again'. The Social Revolutionary 'New Order' would definitely be better—Federal Union, however, equally emphatically is naught unless it spells the *abrogation of national political sovereignties* and the actual abolition of frontiers, beginning with those in brute fact easiest to abolish."

The author goes on to say that this last stage may be approached through regular conferences having executive powers. The point is that it has to be approached and entered upon, not evaded."

He further suggests "that precise proposals as those of Wendell Willkie be adopted and agreeing with President Roosevelt that the *basis of a Union* must be an open basis permitting the admission of any suitable adjacent nation that desires admission, there is no reason whatever to suppose that the present Democratic Administration would view those proposals otherwise than with favor."

The author then goes on to suggest:—"beginning with proposal No. 1.

the giving to holders of American passports in any part of the British Empire and of British passports in the United States the full value of citizenship." (Wendell Willkie, February 2, 1941.)

He suggests that such legislation should be presented to the Congress or to Parliament as in the cases of Westminster, Ottawa, Canberra, Cape-town, Dublin and in Washington. That after this is done legislation may then be passed on the emigration and currency plans."

Pushing on this plan the author states that Federal Union means the abolishing of all frontiers, this must be carried on, however, with regard to the region, as say Canada, which belongs to the New World as well as the British Commonwealth. For this country it must be a policy which will be not only a New World Policy but also a loyal Commonwealth policy. That any policy that visualizes Canada as involved in a war of 1960 or in the Old World's disputes of nations of eternal war would be repudiated in the reaction to isolationism bound to follow this war. Another function of Canada is that she can act as broker between the Old World and the New. That already (and this was written in 1941) we find President Roosevelt's agricultural advisor, suggesting that the British wheat market should be left exclusively to Canada as a matter of Canadian-U.S. friendly arrangement—that, the writer states would enable Canada to buy more from us." (meaning Britain).

"What Canada demands, says the author, must, within some measure, be conceded both by Great Britain and by the United States. She can command her terms, Britain cannot afford to see the disruption of the Commonwealth. The United States cannot view with equanimity any grave divergence between American and Canadian policy. Canada, in brief, can 'sit pretty' granted that Canada will but make up her mind what she wants herself and what scheme of world order she is prepared to back. Her's is a pivotal position and, that fact being granted and utilized with skill by her statesmen, she can attain an influence quite disproportionate to her position as a secondary power. To a slightly less degree the same argument applies to Australia."

"Canada can make her influence felt by making clear what kind of projects she would NOT accept—as for instance any scheme that omits the United States but makes Canada a co-guarantor of Danubian frontiers within some primarily European scheme. SHE CAN ALSO IMMEDIATELY SET EXPERT COMMITTEES TO WORK TO STUDY THE PROSPECTS OF A NORTH-AMERICAN INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION."

"In the United States the proposition must be presented in a fashion that takes well into account the isolationist undertow in the sentiment of that country which, temporarily in retreat, is quite capable of reasserting itself."

"The project must be presented as, primarily and in its most outstanding feature, a North American scheme, although not exclusive of Pan-American schemes. It will make a reality of the union of North America and this voluntarily; and the 'three thousand miles of undefended frontier' will in effect cease to be a frontier. A common citizenship will supervene with reciprocal electoral rights, such as now exist between British residents in

Canada and Canadians in Britain. But this is no plan for Canadian annexation. The relations between Ottawa and Westminster must be preserved. There must be common citizenship here also. For the rest, the United States alone or in the North American Union, will have to attend, in a changing world, to issues that do genuinely affect the defense of North America whether of the St. Lawrence or around Hawaii and Alaska, where (although this is habitually forgotten) the United States shares a common frontier with Stalin."

"The advantages of the scheme to the United States are so immense that they are perhaps best not elaborated too fully or emphasized too much."

"The most obvious objection to the whole scheme is that it means 'selling out the British Commonwealth to the United States'"

Certainly any criticism to the effect that the Founding of the Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth means selling out the United States to the British Commonwealth is imbecile, since clearly the United States would tend to assume-and, with the present economic drift, would more certainly tend to assume - the hegemony of the whole."

The author then goes into the discussion of the question of voting power, attempting to set up that the United States would have, because of its population strength, would command the majority power, but that under Streit's plan of giving the United States 8 votes to every national unit 1, only then would some system of constitutional checks be established. We are then told that there is no such plan for the present. It is indeed the old question of the spider and the fly.

When it comes to the military there is a little more evasion, however, it is not thought that America would be backward in intervention. The author feels that America will have quite a lot to do to fortify her own democratic way and in scotching the fascists' and the communists' intrigues, which he admits are very busy and well organized in our midst, preaching a new, allegedly better, but certainly more dictatorial and totalitarian system. He then quotes a Washington lobbyist as saying to him in Moscow:—"but there won't be any parties then, only a one party dictatorship."

Stating that the United States cannot be indifferent to a German-Russian Japanese combination, he feels it is a superb opportunity to build up a political North America and to consolidate it, and later Pan-American Union, and an English Speaking Union making a buckle with democracy abroad, without war. I would like to put up in Lafayette Square, Washington, opposite the White House, amid all the French, Polish and German worthies there, a statue of Oliver Cromwell compensating the Irish by a second statue of St. Patrick or maybe Burke or Raleigh."

"In Britain the project must be presented to a different public and yet again with a different emphasis. Perhaps the most difficult task. The public, however, to whom the case would have to be presented would be, more than elsewhere, a public of statesmen, men of affairs, experts. The issues are those of economics, population, strategy, and assured peace."

"For some time, indeed since the withdrawal from the Ruhr and since Locarno, it has been clear that France cannot stand militarily alone against a consolidation of military powers. The only remedy for France has been

participation in some international organization, such as the League of Nations, making for peace and disarmament and embracing all Europe, or security by means of alliances."

"The alternative course, states the author, is basically one of Anglo-French integration, military and economic. Even that will need a further support for France and Britain alone would not be able to follow a defensive policy. Either the 'hinterland' must be found in Europe, in what was called, the Little Entente, or it must be found in the British Commonwealth and the New World. Military assistance may not always be necessary; but economic assistance, accompanied by moral good-will is required."

"The policy of looking westward has some geographic difficulties and some political ones, but none greater than those that confront the British Commonwealth. It is, however, incomparably preferable to trying to reconstruct the 'Little Entente'."

This author thinks the movement in the United States is far advanced, due to the work done by Mr. Streit, Dorothy Thompson, Somerset Maugham, Russell Davenport, Robert Sherwood and others."

"It may be, states the author, that we may have to temporarily abandon talk of Anglo-French Union or of any Anglo-European Union and concentrate our whole attention upon an Anglo-Saxon Union. On the British Broadcasting Company's Home Service, March 23, 1941, Lord Beaverbrook, member of the War Cabinet, said he hoped that:—

"When victory is won, we shall enjoy a union of interest and purpose between the two sundered fragments of the Anglo-Saxon race. Such a mighty concentration of power and influence will subdue the proud and hold in check the wicked, will secure peace in their occupations to men of good will PERHAPS WE SHALL BE JOINED TOGETHER AGAIN. How I long for that day. It has been a life work with me and now perhaps crowned with triumph through disaster."

"BUT TO ORGANIZE FOR PEACE WE REQUIRE CONCENTRATION OF POWER, not power to suppress Germany but power to build enduring peace. Only by such a concentration of power, indeed, can we afford to give Germany, without undue risk, room economically to export or the freedom of political development indicated in these pages. And without this we shall have war again in 1960. Small powers, says the author, cannot be generous because their thought is security, not peace, only a great concentration of power can be generous. Such an Anschlus would be far more powerful than that of Hitler. For that Anschlus this book is a plea. The ANGLO-SAXON ANSCHLUS."

"The responsibility for the initiation of this experiment is War-abolition over frontiers, over sovereignties, over pride and vested interests in war lies with the public of peace loving men, and not least with the public of the United States. The problem is a simple one, to look for the easiest frontiers to eliminate, and then to eliminate them." Can this be the COLD WAR?

"It having become plain in the course of human events that war, the greatest present scourge of mankind, is only to be checked by the mergence of the sovereignty of each nation in the sovereignty of all and by the pooling of armed forces"

And so we come to the conclusion:—"Wishing as patriots, that our states may be among the foremost leaders in such an enterprise for the advancement of civilization and the common happiness, and desiring to defend, against the menace of military despotism and of a monstrous tyranny over thought, at once the well-being of our communities, the economic security of our people, the liberty of our persons, the right of free speech and assemblage, the integrity of scientific experiment and the dignity of our mental freedom as moral beings with a responsibility higher than the responsibility to any prince or state power."

We, the accredited representatives of the undermentioned states, speaking for their governments and their peoples and conscious of an obligation to promote peace through Federation of humanity, hereby take the first step thereto by our own solemn federation."

"To which end we agree to replace our existing armies, navies and air forces by a federal force, drawn without discrimination from the citizens of our States and retaining for our respective States solely the right to raise, maintain and direct a state police."

We agree to establish, as shall later be constitutionally determined, a central federal authority, consisting of judiciary, legislative and executive; and to this authority the right to direct defense, to decide foreign policy, to regulate foreign trade and to co-ordinate commerce, industry and labour in interstate relations shall appertain."

"We declare that, by this act of federation, we constitute ourselves a new people and that of this our nation we do all equally become citizens, without discrimination or privilege of race, sex, religion, occupation or class, enjoying equal rights in all parts of this federation as federal voters, equality before the law and equality of access to public provisions for health, education and work. To each we guarantee the right to work, of decent subsistence, and to education according to capacity, the right to free and impartial justice, the right to be tried by due process of law without delay and freedom from arbitrary arrest, and the right to all freedom of worship, speech, writing, assemblage and political combination that shall be of peaceable intent and manner"

"We, therefore, further declare that the Federal executive shall be charged to take measures, if needful, by force, to prevent the setting up in any member state of any government not duly elected and regularly renewed by a majority or largest electoral portion of the voters or that denies the right of free discussion, constitutional liberty, free combination and secret ballot vote to other parties than its own We declare that henceforth our prime loyalty is to this, our federated nation, thus sovereignly constituted; and that to it all officers and soldiers of the armed forces owe allegiance; that federal law shall override domestic laws save as otherwise provided by the Constitution of this Union, which constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority in both Houses of the Federal Legislature, and by majority in the popular legislatures of three-fourths of the States; and that suits between States and between citizens on matters within the province of the federal jurisdiction shall be decided in the federal courts hereinafter to be constituted. It shall be treasonable to use armed force to incite to the actual use of armed forces against the Federal Union."

"As token of the amity in which it is our firm purpose to live, we declare the abolition of all frontiers between our States, save so far as may be required for the federal regulation of interstate trade until such time as free trade may be established, or for the detection of criminals, or for the control of migration under federal law. In further sign of which amity, and in gratitude to those, our predecessors, lovers of peace and liberty, who have made this union possible, we make this general Declaration of Federation, precedent to the establishment of a Constitutional Commission and to it set our hands and seals." End of quote and the end of our country.

In giving you the resume of this book, I have done it for two reasons, it is the best synopsis of all the books and pamphlets that I have read for the destruction of our country, our sovereignty. It is important because this author, born in England, claims to be the first to promulgate an Angle-Saxon World Foundation scheme. As Professor of political philosophy at Cornell University and as a lecturer at Yale as well as throughout the United States, he has been in position to influence the minds of the American Youth.

Revert back to the Chapter 'The League to Enforce Peace' and read again Theodore Marburg's plan, "that the liberalization of the governments of the world through the medium of a league of nations, with power residing in the hands of the international financiers to control its councils and enforce peace, would prove a specific for all the political ills of mankind."

This plan which unfolds from the numerous writings of Marburg, was one which could not be concretely expressed, since it required a certain amount of secrecy in its execution. Apparently, too, there was a fatal inconsistency in trying to combine international finance, essentially conservative, with Socialism. Moreover, neither the Socialists nor the Russian reactionaries, were prepared for Jewish leadership in the field of international politics. It was imperative, therefore, that its financial aspects be screened, that the money interests behind it be held under cover, that the whole movement be cloaked with the guise of pure humanism. In other words, much must be said of humanity, of human rights, of peace and democracy, since in these the Pacifists, the Socialists and the masses generally would find their motives; little of Socialism, money or finance. In short the scheme must be whispered only to those whose knowledge of history and international politics would enable them to grasp its practicability, who could recognize the need of appearing to be working only for universal peace while educating the world up to an internationalism that would demand political sacrifices on the part of the nations."

The United States has done very well in the past when it stayed out of foreign entanglements, people have come to these shores that they might make a decent living, are they ready to cast it all aside and go back to the servitude that awaits them under this world government 'scheme' for scheme it is.

It is plain to see that to accomplish their purposes these internationalists deliberately deceived the people. Under the 'guise' of public welfare, humanity, peace and democracy, we have had two major wars, a so-called police action in Korea, which cost the American people the loss of many

thousands of her youth, and countless millions, yes billions, of dollars and the end is not in sight. We have wasted our substance, we have Europe and parts of Asia on our backs and we are headed for another World War, to be known as World War III, scheduled for the Middle East, planned to my positive knowledge since 1935.

If this scheme or plan is accomplished American factories will have to close, we cannot pay the high labor wage and live, as we are accustomed to do, if free trade with goods coming in from the low labor countries is put into effect. Already the woolen and textile mills in New England are closed. This means unemployment, families without proper food and clothing, which of these countries will come to our aid? Are we to follow the plan of Owen D. Young, who in 1924, said American labor must come down to the status of European labor?

Remember, it was Lord Bryce who said it would take fifty years to destroy this Republic, it is just about that span of years since the remark was made, we are close to the brink. It is in your hands.

There is much more that could be written, countless examples of propaganda could be cited bearing on this issue, is it too late?

Speak out, men of this nation, with all the fervour of the Founding Fathers, for a sovereign country based on the Declaration of Independence. Think now, while yet there is time, act before you see your wives with worried faces, improperly clothed, your children without the proper necessities of life, perhaps starving, and pinched with cold. Let it not be said, that in helping others you failed in your duty at home. Shall it be said that you neglected to see your duty, that the day came when you saw your country in shambles at your feet, destitute and impoverished? Will you wait until it is too late, when you see before you the results of your neglect?

IT WAS THEN THAT MEN WEPT

"Who saves his country saves himself, saves all things, and all things saved do bless him. Who lets his country die, lets all things die, dies himself ignobly and all things dying curse him." (Atlanta, Georgia, Capital, from the statue).

David Hardy Hill
WHO DARES?

"They'll pat you on the back and say
You're wise and bold,
If you agree in every way
With all you're told.
But should you once suggest there might
Be aught that's wrong,
They'll call you something else than bright
And make it strong.
The wrath of all the friends who dwell
In printer's ink
Must fall on him whose speeches tell
He dares to think."

S. G. Clark, Social Register, Canada, Dec. 25, 1917.

ALONG THE WAY

It is an old and wise axiom:—"Give up not the old friend for the new."

In the Herald Tribune, New York, March 13, 1943, editorial page 6, we read:—"When a foreign government will not move in the direction we want it to move," said Mr. Bullitt, "there is only one way to make it move." That, he explains, is the old way of getting a donkey to move by holding a carrot in front of his nose and a club behind his tail".

Times Herald March 2, 1947:—Editorial: "At the bicentennial conferences, Princeton University, Dr. Garrett Mattingly, a big dignitary from Cooper Union, New York City, read a paper on what he considered excessive teaching in U. S. Schools of U. S. HISTORY. He was supported by a professor from Yale and one from Wesleyan, the other seventy two did not agree with him. His claim was that if you teach young Americans too much about the history of their own country you are likely to turn them into nationalists and super-patriots, and that is a most deplorable thing. We should, he said, de-emphasize U. S. History in our schools and step up the stress on Western Hemisphere and European history." As the Times Herald so aptly states, if pride in your own country is a bad thing isn't pride in the much larger One World a worse thing?"

Herald Tribune, N. Y. April 4, 1940:—Cannington, Ontario:—"The Ontario Attorney General Gordon Conant told an audience of farmers and business men today, April 3, 1940 that "it was Canada's duty to do everything in our power to enlist the active support of the United States in the cause of the allies." He states: "the success of the Allied Cause may be very doubtful unless the active participation of the United States is made effective at an early date" "No sacrifice on our part will be too great if that can be accomplished."

"If the United States wants to build the St. Lawrence Waterway, by all means let us join them. If they want access to Alaska over Canadian soil, there should be no hesitation in settling the matter. In short, nothing short of impairment of our status as a sovereign nation would be too much for Canada to offer as a sacrifice on the altar of liberty, of liberty and freedom."

"The Allies need America. They need, and will be accorded, every support that this great northern part of the American continent can extend. But they need even more the moral and particularly the material resources of our great neighboring republic to the south."

Journal American, January 14, 1948, New York:—Lewis Haney, Professor of Economics, New York University notes the complaints of the subversiveness in the school books, from New Jersey on the book 'On America' by Goslin, Storen and Goslin. While from New York a reader calls his attention to the bulletin on "American History" put out by the so-called University of the State at Albany. In the bibliography, my attention, says Prof. Haney, was called to Herman Finer's 'Road to Reaction'. Reading the book I found, says Prof. Haney, a rabid attack on respect for the individual, from

which springs the ideal of freedom to develop the individual's own gifts and bents without coercion by political authority."

"Particularly he attacks:—competition, property and private enterprise."

"Finer says, the problem seems to be insoluble without the provision of credit by the State. He cites Karl Marx, and on the next page states, that the doctrine of Keynes and Beveridge are 'generally accepted', even goes so far as to say that they are in the English tradition."

"He proposes full employment, socialized health, education, and housing; cooperative agriculture; state control over the location of industries; and public enterprise along exploitative lines."

It would seem that Mr. Finer should properly be in Soviet Russia.

Journal American N. Y.:—October 28, 1943. editorial:—Independence or Interdependence 1801; "Thomas Jefferson, Peace, Commerce, Honest Friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none." 1943:—Winston Churchill; "A Common tongue may well some day become the foundation of a common citizenship." Walt Whitman:—"Once fully enslaved, no nation, state, city of this earth ever afterward resumes his liberty."

Evening Bulletin: Philadelphia, Pa. September 6, 1939:—"U. S. Ships subject to British Search:—Senator Vandenburg (Michigan) speaking at the Michigan State Fair "This is not our war. It should not be."

New York Times, June 3, 1941: "Josiah Wedgwood, England, (in the United States) urges union with Britain. Wedgwood is father of the English Labor Party. He was here for a three months lecture tour urging an Anglo-American union which he said must have power of Federal taxation for defense needs and free trade. America must take the lead in planning a post war world."

Morning Union, Manchester, New Hampshire, April 8, 1949. "Signs World Government Resolution. Governor Sherman Adams, (now top aid to President Eisenhower in the White House) signs resolution calling upon the President (Truman) to assist in creating a limited world government within the framework of the United Nations, with power to enforce peace. State Senator Robert P. Bingham of Manchester, sponsor of the resolution, had the backing of the World Federalist movement in New Hampshire. Governor Adams said "it was a privilege to sign the resolution in these days when our security and future are so uncertain."

Why Mr. Adams is our future so uncertain, could it be that you fear the communists in our midst or those subverting our government? If you are so fearful why not tell the American people your part in the suppression of the truth in the Major Peress case?

Times Herald. Washington, D. C., August 10, 1943: "King proposes World Empire London:" A world organization modeled after the British Empire under which Britain would provide the leadership was urged by Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie W. L. King. In addressing both houses of Parliament in the House of Lords. Prime Minister Churchill presided and paying tribute to Mackenzie King and Canada depicted the latter as the 'clamp' which will unite the United States with Britain and the Empire."

"Mackenzie King took particular pride in the fact that "Canada's war

effort is a voluntary effort and that every Canadian fighting in the war volunteered to do so."

Well do we remember, Mr. King, that American boys were drafted to fight for the Empire of which we were not a part, while Canadian boys jumped the ship and part (Quebec) of Canada would not tolerate the draft.

Times Herald, Washington, D. C., December 26, 1946: "U. S. Business losing in the Orient. Inestimable loss has been sustained in the Far East due to the shipping strike. Importers had demanded American made goods from sewing machines to heavy construction goods. British trades people were quick to rush in for the trade, and importers feel they will have to continue with them."

Better look into this shipping strike situation, America, who is behind it and why?

Philadelphia Inquirer, October 3, 1951, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Columnist and propagandist for the British (San Francisco Leader) says "Britain's Financial Crisis near Uncle Sam's Doorstep, and,

Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., November 6, 1951 Mr. Mowrer states:—"Anglo-American Merger May Solve Vital Problems. — Lord Halifax today called for some sort of indissoluble union going beyond continuing partnership.

"There are two reasons for giving immediate study to the topic of Anglo-American merger. One is that the United Kingdom is insolvent and that the present Conservative Government even under Winston Churchill presumably lacks the authority to impose further 'austerity' on the British people. Either Britain will receive substantial aid from the United States or it will be unable to rearm and take its place in the democratic front."

"The other reason is the revelation that not even so understanding and tactful a man as General 'Ike' Eisenhower can whip the resources of 15 countries into a single resistance force *without some political and economic unity among them.*" (emphasis authors)

"It is becoming obvious to all but the blind that either the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has to become something more than a 14 country (fifteen with West Germany) debating society or it is going to fail to meet the monolithic challenge of the Kremlin."

"In the process of becoming something more, an Anglo-American merger might well be the first step."

"Lord Halifax advocates an exclusive Anglo-American fusion. This would, in my opinion be a grave mistake. It would produce one even greater superpower. Anglo-America."

Where, Mr. Mowrer, would the United States benefit by merging with an insolvent country, would this not put the burden of the indebtedness on the American people? Why should the American people take on the debts of Britain? Why should we keep the British Empire together, other peoples in subjection? Surely this is not the answer to a peaceful world.

Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, April 24, 1946:—"Roberts to Push British Loan. Former Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Owen J. Roberts announced that he had accepted the chairmanship of the Commission on International Economic Policy, for Pennsylvania, affiliated with the Carnegie

Endowment for International Peace, which is launching an intensive drive to mobilize public opinion in behalf of the proposed British loan and trade agreement."

"Roberts said he was asked to take the chairmanship for the Pennsylvania committee by WINTHROP W. ALDRICH, Chairman of the International Economic Policy, which was established by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to watch and interpret international and governmental economic policies affecting the welfare of the American public and the cause of world peace."

Note that these people insistently called this a loan when they well knew that it was a gift and that it would not be repaid. How was this of benefit to the people of the United States?

Times Herald, Washington, D. C., December 23, 1942. Capitol Stuff by John O'Donnell:—"The gentleman who has come forward with the proposed national war service bill is a Manhattan Lawyer, Grenville Clark, Clark is important in his effectiveness because the Burke-Wadsworth Act which will put Selective Service on the law books is almost word for word as Clark drew it up."

Clark is now sixty and a member of the Elihu Root law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner and Ballantine, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan. You don't hear too much about him, except maybe around the Harvard Club but he has quite an interesting history in things military. It seems that he concocted the bill after a visit to England."

What you should note is that the law firm is known as one of the Carnegie law firms, Root and Ballantine both being Carnegie Trustees. While Wadsworth (deceased) as also a Carnegie Trustee, the bill being the Burke-Wadsworth bill. The son of this Wadsworth is one of the so called representatives of the United Nations, one of those who, it seems, had to give up his allegiance to this country for the United Nations.

Herald Tribune, August 1, 1952, New York:—Heidelberg, Germany:—"The United States Army has placed contracts for \$400,000,000.00 worth of equipment with European manufacturers and will turn them over to Nato." American men are jobless.

Dean Rusk, Rhodes scholar, former Under Secretary of the State Department now Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, according to an article in the Brooklyn Tablet of February 14, 1952 Stated:—"at least \$3,000,000 of the Foundation's money went to individuals or organizations which are known to be subversive. The Institute of Pacific Relations which was responsible in great part for turning China over to the Communists received over a million dollars of the fund. He was quite sure the grants would not have been made if the facts had been known at the time. We would not, under any circumstances support a program for the teaching of communism." This was his testimony before a Congressional investigation.

New York Enquirer, November 27, 1939, New York:—"English Want the U. S. to Cancel War Debts: Pay for Present War." London, Nov. 26th, 1942: Regarded as the first gun in a campaign to effect cancellation of British and French war debts owed the United States and also to get the United States to pay for the present war by advancing credits is the letter

written by Major General Sir Leonard Rogers, prominent figure in government circles, to the Daily Telegraph." Sir Leonard is looked upon as a key man in the government's sub rosa maneuvers, is frequently in consultation with Prime Minister Chamberlain and First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill."

Philadelphia Record, May 22, 1944:—Caption: "Pledge for Peace Stirs Lively War on Board of United Nations. Two members resign on issue involving World Supergovernment and ABROGATION of sovereign Rights (emphasis authors) Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts is honorary chairman of the committee sponsoring this pledge. Justice Roberts stood solidly behind the pledge stating he would favor a constitutional amendment, if necessary, to weave into the law of the land the commitments envisioned. He particularly approved points 4 and 6 which provide that no member nation may at any time or for any reason, secede, and each member nation shall give up forever the sovereign right to commit acts of war against other nations."

Others interested as directors of the group which was seeking signatures felt that sacrifices of national sovereignty was necessary."

Herald Tribune, October 21, 1945: Again we hear from Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, at the meeting held in Dublin, New Hampshire, where he stated that the United Nations Organization as drawn up at San Francisco was wholly inadequate to prevent war. Those at the meeting agreed that instead of the United Nations a *true world Federal Government should be established.*

Congressional Record, January 23, 1936, Washington Extension of Remarks of Hon. Peter Norbeck: quoting the Gaelic American, Congressman Norbeck of South Dakota states. "Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia College and head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is opposed to Senator Borah's candidacy for the Republican nomination for the President. The dispenser of the Carnegie plumbs is hostile to the Idaho statesman because of his opposition, long standing opposition, to foreign entanglements. Regardless of what party is in office, Senator Borah has always been consistently against the adherence of the United States to the League of Nations and the Court."

"As the president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace it is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's task to forward internationalism. Year in and year out he is advocating adherence to the League of Nations."

World Telegram, June 18, 1935:—"Export men told to watch Britain During the next five years the United States will have keener competition than from any other nation in world trade." That was the address to the Export Managers' Club of New York by Lynn W. Meekins, London Attaché of the Department of Commerce."

"Mr. Meekins stated that the new British budget which has been passed by Parliament contained two new regulations directly aimed at discouraging United States Commerce."

"The first would stop sale of foreign goods by American concerns in subsidiaries through resident agents in Great Britain. The second gives to custom agents the privilege of access to books and records of importers for

three years from the date of importation."

Herald Tribune, January 10, 1938: Ambassadors Kennedy and Bullitt called to Washington to testify before the Congressional Committee on the European situation, Mr. Kennedy stated that "he could not prophecy peace after the first of the year." The plans were well laid for World War II.

It was on February 22, 1938 as published in the Chicago Tribune, of the 23rd. that Ambassador Bullitt at a George Washington dinner in Paris said, "the United States was preoccupied with a 'growing apprehension that if there should be a war in Europe we might be drawn into it.'

Bullitt further stated "the United States would not start a war with any nation. We are not in the habit of starting wars." In a printed text he underscored the word starting.

New York American, 1935, tells us that the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, member of the British Parliament and Carnegie Trustee of the British Carnegie, was here to preach the doctrine of socialism and peace. He said he would like to see the United States in a League of Nations. Morrison lectured under the Rand School of Social Science."

It will be recalled that this same Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison has very recently been in the United States again.

New York Times, February 2, 1949:—"Major General Bryant E. Moore, new head of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. said "He thought American troops would be stationed abroad for a very long time to come."

New York Times, November 14, 1946:—Britain holds U. S. should pay 49..89% of the cost of operating the United Nations. We are now paying about one third. Every cent is a tax from your pocket for an organization which Justice Roberts said was a failure.

Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, September 6, 1939: caption, "U. S. Ships Subject to British Search" Consul lists contraband that can be seized on neutral ships." and again

The New York Sun, December 18, 1939 "British Take Mail from U. S. Vessel" Later our airplanes were stopped and searched and orders taken and sent to England. This was brought out on the floor of the Congress by Congressman Smith during the debate on the neutrality bill.

New York American, 1935 B. C. Forbes, columnist cites the story of Andrew Carnegie while driving along the Brooklyn water front as he was about to depart for Skibo Castle in Scotland. Pointing to the water the steel magnate said, "to think that tomorrow I shall be sailing away down there. What a relief. "It will be a relief to all the rest of us" remarked Charles Schwab.

Well did Chauncey M. Depew say at the unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World:—"The rays from this beacon, lighting this gateway to the continent, will welcome the poor and the persecuted with the hope and promise of homes and citizenship. It will teach them that there is room and brotherhood for all who will support our institutions and aid in our development; but that those who come to disturb our peace and dethrone our laws are aliens and enemies forever."

New York Times, February 16, 1954. "U. S. Envoy Urges British—G. I.

"Amity" This would seem to verify former reports that all was not peace and harmony between the British and our boys stationed in England, not because they chose to be there but that England might have the protection.

Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace. "Elihu Root in 1918 urged "a limitation of sovereignty, making every sovereign state subject to the superior right of a community of sovereign states to have peace preserved, just as individual liberty is being made subject to the superior right of the civil community to have peace preserved. When you get the principle accepted, openly, distinctly, unequivocally, by the whole civilized world, you will, for the first time, have a community of nations."

Elihu Root, it will be recalled, was one of the original incorporators of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with Andrew Carnegie.

Journal American, February 19, 1946: "National Anthem Good Only In War. News Item:—"Musicians Union revokes wartime order compelling all groups to play Star Spangled Banner before programs. Concert orchestras and theatre bands eliminate National Anthem from regular schedules.

"Well it was alright during the war. Yes, it had its place. Sort of a patriotic mood, don't you know. Sort of showed the boys we were behind them. Way behind."

"But keep playing it now? You don't understand our problem. It interferes with our broadcast commitments. We can't seat our customers properly. Besides hardly anybody can sing it.

"No, we'll put it away until next time. Then it'll help whip up sentiment again. You know, aid to Britain and all that. We always played it at Russian rallies. Got almost as much applause as the Internationale."

"Your question is a little amusing. Play the Star Spangled Banner any more than we have to? Don't be ridic. We'll save it for the war days."

The columnist writing this article was Frank Conniff, in spite of the lapse of time, it might be well if Mr. Conniff would write another article and tell us how he feels about the British National Anthem.

It was Flag Day, according to the San Francisco Leader, June 26, 1943. A garden party was to be held at the home of Mrs. Alanson B. Houghton, wife of the former Ambassador to Great Britain. Colonel Joseph J. Llewellyn, British resident minister was to speak. The speech had been sent to the press when it was discovered that it was not altogether a tactful speech. A 'kill' went out but too late for one paper had already gone to press. The speech was to make the American people conscious of their future destiny as members of a world state.

Colonel Llewellyn went so far as to favor a common citizenship between American and British subjects. If he had not changed his mind he would have said: "Why should we not recognize our common heritage of so much that is great, one bond of noble ideals, brave aims and high endeavour, by having as a further bond a common citizenship."

He went on to say or would have said that no Britisher or American should be considered an alien in the other's country, that they might even hold office in each other's governments.

The early edition of the Washington Post printed the "would be" speech which was suppressed in the other editions.

As I have repeatedly said I am not for Russian totalitarian government nor am I for the British variety. I want the good American Constitution, Sovereignty, Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

**ROCKEFELLER URGES BACKING
BRITISH EMPIRE "TO LIMIT"**

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller Jr. declared today it was his "firm conviction, arrived at in anguish of spirit," that the people of the United States and all the Americas "should stand by the British Empire to the limit and at any cost."

Calling for the American people to stand solidly behind President Roosevelt and to see that quantities of war munitions sufficient to win victory were "laid down at Britain's door," Rockefeller said the issue being fought was freedom versus slavery and added:

"I would rather die fighting the brutal, barbarous, inhuman force represented by Hitlerism than live in a world which is dominated by that force."

He said he was confident that "to some extent at least" recent industrial disputes have been due to "fifth column activities, Nazi or Communist," and said he was confident the country would support the President in prompt action.

His views were given in a letter to Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times. Rockefeller himself made public the letter, which follows:

THE LETTER

"Dear Mr. Sulzberger:

"You and I have had several talks during recent months regarding the relations of the Americas to the European war. There are certain definite conclusions which I have now reached. May I state them briefly.

"Let me say at the outset that, like most people, I hate war. All my life I have hated it. I have always preferred the ways of peace and have followed them wherever possible. But when all peaceful methods have failed and the issue was worth standing for at any price, even if it meant a fight, I have never hesitated to see it through on that basis.

"That is my position regarding the present conflict. It is my firm conviction, arrived at in anguish of spirit, that the people of the United States and of all the Americas should see this conflict through; that we should stand by the British Empire to the limit and at any cost.

Place Supplies at Britain's Door

"The issue that is being fought out is simple and clear cut. Shall free men live under the laws of their own making and

under leaders of their own choosing, or shall human beings exist as slaves under the lash of the tyrant while all that makes life worth living, and even life itself are subject to the whim of the oppressor?

"I am convinced that force can never be permanently subdued by force, that hate cannot annihilate hate nor evil drive out evil. Nevertheless, for myself, and I say it deliberately, I would rather die fighting the brutal, barbarous, inhuman force represented by Hitlerism than live in a world which is dominated by that force. It is because I believe the same is true of an overwhelming number of Americans that I say, we of the Americas should stand by the British Empire to the limit and at any cost.

Rockefeller Urges

"It is not enough to fabricate the munitions of war in adequate variety and overwhelming quantity or to provide the raw materials needed and the foodstuffs required — they are all valueless unless laid down at Britain's door. How that can best be done, it is the responsibility of the President and his military advisers to determine. I firmly believe that prompt and effective action on his part awaits the assurance of general public support of such means as it may be necessary to adopt for the accomplishment of that end.

Essentials To Victory

"To provide in adequate quantity and lay down at Britain's door the munitions of war required to insure her successful issue from this conflict, two things are absolutely essential:

"1. On the part of the citizenry generally a united public opinion solidly behind the President in whatever may be necessary to achieve the destined end.

"2. On the part of industry and labor, a united determination to keep the wheels of industry running at top speed and highest productive capacity, thus eliminating during the period of the emergency all strikes, lockouts, labor disputes and stoppages of every character. Confident that, to some extent at least, recent industrial disputes have been due to fifth column activities, Nazi or Communist, it is my belief that the country will support the President solidly in adopting immediately the fullest measure to free industry and labor from such subversive and anti-American influences and handicaps.

"The magnificent tenacity and unparalleled courage of the English nation must be reinforced by our fullest aid. Every hour is precious. We must act today. God grant that as those who come after us read the history of this fateful hour, they may have occasion

to give humble thanks for the stand this day taken by all those
who proudly call themselves Americans!

"Very Sincerely,
"John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

Quoted Boston Globe, April 28, 1941.

CONCLUSION

And now as we are about to go to press two important events have lifted their heads.

First, the statement of the International Civil Defense in its book "Report on Standards of Conduct in the International Civil Service." The report, which has been in the making since 1952 stressed that, "in the event of a conflict between national and international loyalties, the conduct of the international civil servant must clearly reflect the obligation to the international organization."

Any appearance of disloyalty to that organization must be considered incompatible with his status."

This has aroused a controversy, why, I do not understand, for we have been repeatedly told by those who should know and who are in accord with the United Nations that we must give some of our sovereignty. Of course one cannot give up a part of their sovereignty and remain sovereign. There are many attempts to explain this clause, they tell us that it does not mean what it says. Why then was it written? Why was it unanimously accepted, why should Arthur Flemming remain on the National Civil Defense when he cannot act in the interest of the United States?

The claim is made that this is based on Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, turning to this article, which is on page 37, Chapter XV we read, "In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the Staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

"Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary General and the Staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities."

These words are very clear, they say "shall not" which means just what it says, does it not clearly indicate that we have no jurisdiction over our own country, that in truth, the vote putting this country into the United Nations was against the Oath of Office which every Senator had taken?

And now we come to the second important event:—Mr. Churchill, Sir Winston, if you prefer, warns England not to goad the United States into a position of isolationism. Mr. Churchill is eighty years old, he is still an astute politician. He is still working to preserve the British Empire or the British Commonwealth of the World.

We quote Mr. Churchill:—"For America to withdraw into isolation would condemn all Europe to Russian communist subjugation and our famous and beloved island to death and ruin . . ." Have you overlooked the fact, Mr. Churchill, that Britain said in 1933 that to accomplish their goal, of the British Commonwealth of the World, they would use the Soviet System, that the whole world would go over to communism for a time? What sort of game is this, Mr. Churchill, "nine-pins," where you

set them up and we knock them down? As an astute politician you know full well that every time we are called upon to 'knock them down' we sacrifice many Amerian boys, we squander our wealth, go further into debt and use up our natural resources, in fact it weakens this nation.

Let us cite to you Korea, the United Nations police action, and quote the remarks of a British navy man to a United States navy officer:—"Korea, oh, we consider that as only a colonial affair." Did the American boys stationed there, going up the hill and down the hill, consider it only a colonial affair? Did General Douglas Mac Arthur consider it only a colonial affair, did the other Generals who were stationed there?

Both major parties had the same foreign policy platform, for this reason many thinking Americans felt that we needed a new party to represent the people and administer this government. We believe in the two party system of government, we believe in the checks and balances, at present and for some few years we have had one party with two heads, a double headed monster. For this reason a Committee for Organizing the Constitution Party was formed. It was set up nationally, a charter was taken out in Washington, D. C. We were making great strides, the people wanted General Douglas Mac Arthur in the presidency, they knew he could be trusted, he had already proven his loyalty to his country. We had co-operation from all over the country, we started a round robin post card appeal, it was making tremendous headway, in some cases people sent out thousands of cards instead of the twenty we had suggested. The leaders of the Republican party were worried to the extent that a long article appeared in the New York Times, they admitted we were within our rights, but they did not know what to do about it. In one of the large cities in the Mid West a sincere and loyal citizen was threatened, the F. B. I. were to be put on her trail, articles appeared in the press. To one not used to the wiles and intrigues of the opposition it was disconcerting.

Then came the infiltration, the sabotage from within, at the last moment, those supposedly working for our cause sent out word for the people to vote for the lesser of two evils, just get Truman out. There were many loyal to the end, no one regretted the long hours at the typewriter to try and save this nation, the people came to the meetings when the thermometer stood one hundred, and when the election day approached, in the wee small hours of the morning, cold and windy, these valiant souls went to the Staten Island Ferry piers to give out literature. The people were mostly with us, not all, because that would have been a miracle. We knew that we were fighting the power of the money lords, the Tories and the internationalists, those like Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. who wanted to give to the limit to the British. (See the Boston Globe, April 26, 1941). Of the money sent to New York for the Constitution Party from all over the country every cent can be accounted for, of that sent elsewhere we have never been able to get an accounting. The Charter remains ours, inviolate. That a group in Texas were of the same opinion, did see the need of a new party, and did form the Constitution Party of Texas was most commendable.

This country has suffered much from the interference of the British in our political affairs. In 1944 a campaign was started in England for the

re-election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt for the fourth term. The Yorkshire Post, a paper in which Anthony Eden's family are heavily interested, in the latter part of January renominated President Roosevelt, quote:—

"President Roosevelt, we hope, will stand forth as an irreplaceable national leader who has always understood and who never feared to say that without the most strenuous national discipline the demand of war making and peace making cannot be met."

"Obstructionist politicians will get short shrift."

But even more daring was the statement from the official 'Church of England Newspaper' in its editorial:—"It is going to make a difference of life or death for future generations of the world whether next November the American people elect a statesman who feels in his very bones the necessity for international community and co-operation or a statesman whose belief in international solidarity is a grudging concession to the pressure of events."

"The old American isolationism is dead. History has killed it, but history has not killed the desire and the will to isolation which in the post-war situation will take the form of narrow, unimaginative, reluctant concessions to new demands." Governor Dewey, who is tipped for the Republican nomination, is just such a man."

As the Mirror states, "in this article of February 9, 1944 the phrase 'international community' means the abdication of the sovereignty of the United States."

Did the British have anything to say about the election and the Republican Convention of 1952? If there is any doubt in your mind it will be swept away by the following from the Chicago Tribune, July 9, 1952 in the article by Eugene Griffin, writing from Ottawa:—

"Canadian interest in the Chicago Republican Convention, which dominates all other news, is marked by one sided partisanship for Gen. Eisenhower, similar to his cheering sections in Britain, France and other countries."

"There is no concern over whether he or a Democrat should be elected President. The hope is that he will win the nomination instead of Sen. Taft or Gen. Mac Arthur, whom Canadians consider too American. Eisenhower, it is believed, would carry on the Truman-Acheson foreign policy of economic handouts and military commitments by the United States."

"General Eisenhower is the choice of the outside world for the Republican bid for the White House," said the Montreal Star. "No one has any fear about American foreign policy in his hands, the same British correspondents have been writing bitter dispatches about some of the statements the General felt he had to make in order to prove to the Republican Old Guard that he was a true blue party man. . . ."

"Other Canadian papers, which never suggest that draftless Canada should send more troops to Europe or Korea or offer economic aid to Britain, also have given support to Eisenhower because of his liberal internationalism."

The leaders of the Republican party knew before the election that Senator Taft could not win the nomination. They urged him to step aside

for General Mac Arthur but Mr. Taft was unwilling to make the sacrifice saying he could win as many votes as the General. This was told to us by the Chairman of the Republican Round up Committee.

That General Eisenhower was an internationalist could not be disputed, he already had said, in taking the post as Commander of the Atlantic Pact, "five years ago I only had to be one half American and one half British. Now I am one twelfth American. I shall attempt to conduct myself in just that way." (January 16, 1951, Times Herald, Washington, June 27, 1951, Los Angeles Herald Express July 3, 1951.)

Under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution with its Bill of Rights, We, the people, are sovereign. We do not need to accept the dictation of the two major parties as regards candidates for office, we are free to select our own representatives, if we will only exercise that right. When the two major parties have the same foreign policy, the same platform, we no longer have a two party system. It then becomes our right and our duty to proclaim our sovereignty. This was clearly expressed by the late Honorable William E. Borah, in the United States Senate, June 5, 1919, bound volume, Congressional Record, pages 693-695, quote:—

Mr. Borah:—"You cannot disfranchise a people by the political parties in power joining upon a certain issue. You can monopolize almost anything in this country, but you cannot monopolize the right of the people to organize a political party. And the only possible way that the masses can effectuate their purpose is to cut through political parties and organizations."

"That it is just as certain to my mind as anything in the future can be that if the two old parties should favor a contrary policy some other means will be found through and by means of which the people will express and effectuate their views."

When, then, we find both parties advocating our giving up our sovereignty to a United Nations Super government, voting taxes against the American people to finance these projects, the time has come when we must insist that our elected representatives keep their Oath of Office and protect this country and the people thereof. It is not possible to camouflage the situation under the guise of 'public welfare.' It must be in the spirit in which these oaths are intended.

We have been fortunate in that we have had some columnists and commentators who have tried to tell the American people the news behind the news. They have tried from time to time to give us the road that lay ahead. It has not been an easy task for there has been more money on the opposition side to carry through their program. Among those who have spoken often and candidly for a sovereign America have been Westbrook Pegler, John O'Donnell, Fulton J. Lewis Jr., Robert Hurley. To these men and all others who have seen the issue we express our undying gratitude. May their efforts not have been in vain.

Often the question is asked, where is General Mac Arthur, why doesn't he speak, is he letting us down? To those inquiring souls we want to say, General Douglas Mac Arthur did all he could to arouse the American people to the situation. General Mac Arthur has not let the people down, better to say, the American people let him down. We had our opportunity,

what more could anyone do than to have given a year or more of his time, going about the country, making speeches, telling you the issue as he saw it.

To General Douglas Mac Arthur goes the undying gratitude of all true Americans, we honor him Gentleman, Soldier, Patriot, the greatest General of our time.

FINIS

It has been my privilege to write the foreword and it seems fitting that I should likewise write "Finis." Since I have been asked by a former consul if I thought I was "bullet proof."

Truth is hard to accept sometimes, truth is not always desired, so if it happens that this author or I or both, suddenly leave this earth, it will be understood. It happened before.

Dorothy T. Fales

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